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[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

SINGING ON THE TERRACE.

The day is done, the setting sun
No longer lends its golden splendor,
To college walls where moonlight falls,
In silvery lines with witchery tender,
Where players trooped we now are grouped,
Or pace the terrace pensively;
Books are forgot, each college spot,
Is altered in our reverie.
While singing on the terrace.

The head grows still, sweet memories fill,
The faithful heart with tender thrill;
A strange sweet spell will softly tell
Of other days on strand or hill;
We sing our song and faces throng
Dryad like among the trees—
Fond far-off faces; dear old places
Come summoned by our gladsome glees,
While singing on the terrace.

Oh! silver tone, O! mother's tone,
That often blended with our own
Though older grown, our hearts enthrone
And love thee as in hours long flown.
Yes, loved ye are, O! Voices far
That made our days all music then;
O! dear dead day we sing your praise,
And call you back to life again
While singing on the terrace.

Sing on! sing on! when days are gone
Devoted to the love of lore,
When we shall bear our share of care,
Some dreams may come of days of yore—
Those sunny days whose after rays
Will touch our mood—its coldness melt,
And bring the peace of sweet surcease
Of toil we ever erewhile felt
While singing on the terrace.

KALAORA.

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THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

Early in the present century that part of the east coast of England lying between the mouth of the Humber and Bridlington Quay was a favorite resort of smugglers. All along the coast were depots for contraband spirits and silks, and many of the more respectable families residing near did not hesitate to favor the trade and to lend succor and aid to those engaged in it. One of the most notorious smugglers was a man named Sheldon. He had been a fisherman and was so ostensibly at the time of which the narrative speaks. He lived not far from the Quay, and kept a small inn, which was the resort of seafaring men of all grades. He had a daughter, Mary, aged nineteen, a very lovely girl, possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and knowledge, and of a vigorous constitution. Sheldon had long practiced his trade as a contrabandist and had been more than once arrested, but so successfully had he managed to cover up his tracks that the authorities had tried in vain to convict him of any offense.

In 1826 there came to the Quay a Lieutenant Major to take charge of the preventive service on that part of the coast. He was a man of about twenty-seven, tall and robust, of manly bearing and extremely prepossessing appearance. He speedily set to work and reorganized the service, getting rid of several undesirable men and supplying their places with others of a different character.

On the night of November 5, 1826, Lieutenant Major attacked a smuggling party when in the act of landing casks, and there was a desperate fight. Sheldon was fatally wounded, and Lieutenant-Major was missing. Sheldon died within twenty-four hours, and his daughter buried him with every demonstration of grief. It was positively asserted by those who ought to know that Sheldon received his death-blow from Lieutenant Major. What had become of the latter was not known, but it was supposed that he had been killed and his body washed out by the tide. Three weeks after the fatal fight, Lieutenant Major appeared at his lodgings in Bridlington Quay, under the cover of night. He told the landlady that after the attack, and after he wounded Sheldon, he received a blow on the head which stunned him. When he recovered consciousness, he found himself on board the smugglers' lugger, and was taken to Dunkirk, whence he managed to escape. He then made his way to the Quay. He said further that as soon as he had got some money and articles for which he had immediate need he was going to London to give important information to the Government.

The house where the Major lodged was a stone building of two stories. Major's bed-room was on a wing reached by three steps from the parlor. The landlady was a widow named Slowly.

At ten o'clock Mrs. Slowly carried a runner containing hot brandy and water to the newly-arrived Major, and bade him good-night, promising to call him at six next morning, so as to get the early coach for Hull. The maid, who had gone to the grocer's for lump sugar to put in the brandy and water, told the grocer of Lieutenant Major's unexpected return, and late as it was, the news spread over the town that night.

At six o'clock next morning, which was November 28th, Mrs. Slowly arose, lighted a candle, and went to call Major. She had to pass through the parlor, and as she did so she felt a draught of cold air. Looking in the direction whence it came, she saw that a window was open. At the same instant she observed that the door of Major's room was ajar, and that a light was burning inside. As she stood wondering what this meant, she heard footsteps, and the next moment a big mastiff, which was let loose in the yard at night, stood in the door-way of Major's room and looked toward Mrs. Slowly. Then he came down the stairs and toward his mistress. Crossing the white crumb-cloth on the floor, Mrs. Slowly saw that the dog left behind him dark-colored footprints. When he came up to her he put his head into her hands. His mouth was wet and his mistress felt the hair all soaked with sticky moisture. In raising her hand, she saw that the moisture was blood. Mrs. Slowly was not a weak-hearted woman, nevertheless she was almost overcome. Fearing she knew not what, she advanced to Major's room, ascended the stairs and entered. On the floor lay the almost naked body of a man. There was blood on his chest and legs, and blood saturated the floor; but the most horrid thing was the head and face. It was frightfully crushed, and the face was almost eaten off. There was no sign that the bed had been more than pressed by the form of the occupant. Trunks were lying open. A pile of money was upon the table. Nothing apparently had been touched.

Mrs. Slowly informed the authorities, and by day-light the house was under examination. Murder had been done, there was no doubt about that. The perpetrator of the crime had entered by the open window, and its deed had been done while the victim was asleep in a chair. He had been in bed evidently, but had soon got out again, apparently to count over and wrap up the money. While so occupied, it was supposed that he had come across a piece of old newspaper—it was lying on the floor—containing an account of the wreck of the Grimsby Castle a few moments before. While reading this he had fallen asleep, it was thought, never to wake again. A hard, blunt instrument had smashed in the skull. The horrible mastiff, which had a cross of the Cuban blood-hound in him, had smelt the blood, entered by the corridor, and devoured the flesh of the face and part of the brain. But how had the murderer escaped the notice of the dog? He was a savage beast, and would tolerate no stranger near the place at night. How, then, had the perpetrator of the deed managed to pass him and pacify him? That was a mystery.

A search of the yard and garden resulted in the finding of a slipper—but it was only a woman's slipper—and no significance, could attach to it, the Magistrate said. The doctor who examined the body nevertheless scrutinized the slipper closely. There was a cut through the thin sole, as though the wearer had trodden on a broken glass bottle, and inside was the fresh stain of blood. The authorities, however, did not think that the slipper was any clew to the crime. The doctor, however, kept possession of the article. After as thorough an inquiry as the authorities were capable of making they were obliged to admit that they were baffled. Suspicion naturally fell on some of the men who were known to be engaged in contraband trade, but there was no clew to any one in particular. So the body was buried, and the crime became a thing of the past.

Three weeks or more after the close of the inquest, Dr. Madeley, the surgeon who had examined the body of the murdered man, was asked by a brother doctor to consult over a singular case in the latter's charge. The daughter of Sheldon, the dead smuggler, was suffering from a severe cut in the right foot, and gangrene threatened. Dr. Madeley examined the foot, which was in so dreadful a state as to render amputation almost inevitable. The girl said that she had trodden on a sharp stone while moving around in the yard in her bare feet. This story was highly improbable, for it was winter-time, and no one would be likely to be about unshod, and least of all, a young girl. A sudden light seemed to break in upon Dr. Madeley, and while musing on the strange coincidence which was before him, he found himself gazing on a solitary slipper, which lay under a small washstand in the girl's apartment. Before he quitted the place he had the slipper in his possession, and on going home he compared it with that picked up in Mrs. Slowly's yard. They matched exactly.

Here then was a startling discovery, which, in connecton with the wounded foot, seemed to point to Mary Sheldon as having been on Mrs. Slowly's premises on the night of the murder. Another theory, too, and one that furnished a motive was the fact that the girl's father met his death at the hands of Lieutenant Major.

Dr. Madeley resolved for the present to keep his discovery a secret, or at least until Mary's recovery. In a month's time the foot was healed, and then Mary was arrested. The event created intense excitement in the neighborhood, but when it was proven that Mary was mysteriously absent from her home on the night of the murder for some time, and when a stick with blood and hair upon it was found thrust under the dog-kennel in the rear of Mary's dwelling, people began to think that the girl had really perpetrated the crime. She was tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, and the penalty was inflicted at York in the spring of 1827.

Everybody was satisfied that the girl, to avenge the death of her father, had done the deed. She admitted that she had heard of the return of the Major, but denied to the last she had murdered him. After the whole thing was over, it was remarked, that the dog kept by Mrs. Slowly had originally belonged to Sheldon, and that until it was well grown it had been the pet and companion of Mary. This was supposed to explain the ease with which Mary had entered the premises to perpetrate the dreadful crime. In May, 1827, a few weeks after Mary's execution, Lieutenant Major, who was supposed to have been murdered, appeared in Birdlington. The astonishment of the inhabitants may be imagined. He said that on the night of the attack on the smugglers, he was stunned with a blow and carried aboard their lugger, which was in the offing. There he was kept a prisoner for months and never allowed to land at Dunkirk where the lugger lay. One of the crew manifested great interest in his case, and promised to do all he could to aid him. This man, whose name was Jones, was very like Major in person, and they both often remarked the resemblance.

One day Jones said that he was ordered on a special errand to England and that he would procure and bring back for Major anything he wanted from his residence, and also let his friends know on the quiet how he was situated. Major gave him the needful directions, and furnished him with the keys of his trunks. The fate of this man is already known.

Several years after the occurrences narrated herein one Peter Fisher was shot in an attempt to run a cargo of gin at Filly at the mouth of the Humber. Fisher was formerly a resident at Bridlington Quay but quitted the place soon after the murder at Mrs. Slowly's. Fisher, finding that he was dying, requested to be removed to his home at Barton-on-Humber. This wish was complied with, and after his arrival he sent for a clergyman and a Magistrate, and desired them to take down and witness a confession which he was about to make. The confession is given below.

"On the night that Lieutenant Major was supposed to have returned, I heard of it, and went straight to tell Mary Sheldon, to whom I was engaged to be married. She told me if I was a man I would never let him leave the place alive. We spoke about the matter, and she engaged to go with me and see me safely through the work we had agreed on. She got over the wall and had no difficulty in keeping the dog quiet, as he knew her well. I raised the window and got into the parlor. The door of the room in which Major used to sleep was open, and a light inside. I crept up and saw a man asleep in a chair. I had brought with me a stick—the one afterward found—and with this in my hand I entered Major's room. The floor creaked, and he moved. With one blow I brained him, and then followed the blow up with many more. I saw the piles of money on the table but touched none of it. I returned to the window, where Mary Sheldon was standing. She said to me: 'Peter I heard the blows.' As we were crossing the garden Mary trod on a sharp object and cut her foot through her slipper. I tied my handkerchief around the foot and just as I had finished we were startled by a noise. We looked toward the house and saw the dog clambering in at the window. Mary said:

"'Good God he will raise the house!'

"We hurried away and left Mary's slipper behind us. This is the truth, so help me God!'

Many years later an uncle of Mary Sheldon came to reside in the old inn, and in 1856 the writer saw in his possession a miniature of Mary Sheldon. It represented a woman of splendid physique, with an eye of great beauty and depth. No one could suppose that the original was ever connected with such a tragedy as that narrated.

A PRELUDE.

"Good, to forgive;
Best, to forget!
Living, we fret;
Dying, we live,
Fretless and free,
Soul, clap thy pinion!
Earth have dominion,

Body, o'er thee!
"Wander at will,
Day after day—
Wander away,
Wandering still—
Soul thou canst soar!
Body may slumber;
Body shall cumber
Soul flig ht no more.

"Waft of soul's wing!
What lies above?
Sunshine and love,
Sky blue and spring!
Body hides—where?
Ferns of all feather,
Mosses and heather,
Yours be the care!"

—*Browning's New Poem.*

FEMALE FILCHERS.

Unwelcome Visitors to Dry Goods and Other Stores.

Ladies Stealing and Bills Sent to Their Homes—Innocent Victims of Arrest.

[New York Mercury.]

That kleptomania has of late become quite epidemic in its character in this city has been shown by the numerous cases that have figured of late in our Police Courts. Seldom a week passes that parties of undoubted respectability are not caught in the act of appropriating some article of either small or great value, and oftentimes it would appear unconsciously. It has become so very difficult to determine between the real kleptomaniac and shoplifter, that the only means of forming a conclusion lies in discovering the real status of the parties. Mistakes are often made, greatly to the detriment of innocent persons, as one or two late instances illustrate. The following remarks were made by a gentleman at Messrs. Appletons' who has given the question a great deal of study:

"The difficulty, you will understand, is to arrive at a just conclusion as to whether these parties who take with them a quantity, or even one bookmore than what they have paid for, are kleptomaniacs or thieves. As far as I am concerned, I am free to say that they (except, indeed, in some very rare cases) should be classed as thieves simply. Although I am not thoroughly satisfied that there is such a disease, or whatever else you may desire to designate it, as kleptomania, yet I have seen some queer doings on the part of very rich men and women; for, you see, in our trade the men appear to be smitten with it as well as the women. There is but

ONE PROMINENT CASE,

However, that is worth mentioning. Some time ago a middle-aged, well dressed lady entered the store. The party whose special duty it is to look out for such persons was engaged at the time, and the lady passed unnoticed. Instead of selecting from the retail cases she went up stairs to the wholesale department. Before there very long her actions aroused suspicion, and the salesmen saw her put a number of select books in a sachel which she carried. A police officer was at once sent for, and he was told to watch the woman and arrest her as soon as she left our store in case she did not pay for all the books she had taken. She passed the eashier's desk and was approaching the door when the policeman arrested, or at least detained her. Although his instructions were to let her reach the sidewalk and arrest her on the charge of shoplifting, the object of this was to place the responsibility on the police authorities and obviate the possibilities of a suit against the firm. On searching the satchel the books were found, but the lady promptly took the ground that she was merely making a selection and that her intention was

TO PAY FOR THEM

Before leaving. On being asked to name the whole or any of the books she had taken she was unable to do so. She was brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court, but upon representations made that the lady was the wife of a wealthy merchant down town, and was, as they called it, a confirmed kleptomaniac, she was acquitted. This was followed by immediate threats of a suit for heavy damages. We have heard nothing from the parties lately, however, and I presume the matter has dropped."

In a dollar-store on Broadway, when the writer explained his errand, one of the partners laughingly said: "By Jove, sir, we, too, are victims to the raids of so-called kleptomaniacs, and for some time we lost considerably by their depredations. We have, however, reduced the matter to a scienee. I'll tell you how. We set to work and discovered that in the majority of cases the missing articles were taken by highly respectable young ladies. We got their names and addresses, and sent a confidential clerk to their residences, and, I assure you, in nearly every instance, the parents acknowledged the failing of their daughters and

PAID THE BILLS

on the promise that we would say nothing about it. Well, sir, up to this very day numbers of young women from Fifth and Lexington avenues come in here. The saleswomen watch them closely, see what that they take, and what they pay for, and a bill is presented to their parents which invariably is promptly paid. About six weeks ago we had like to get into serious trouble. Two young ladies came in here. They were between fifteen and sixteen years of age, and would you believe it, they concealed under their dresses no less than half a dozen neck chains and several finger rings. After threatening to lock them up if they did not give their addresses, we succeeded in finding out who they were, and dispatched one of our clerks to their homes. Well, sir, both their mothers

CAME IN THEIR CARRIAGES

and found the articles mentioned on their persons. In addition to which, an examination of their pocket books proved that they had sufficient money to pay for the articles. The fathers of both the young ladies hold high political positions. The great trouble is, you see, we have lost more than we gained by the transaction, for the young ladies have never been here since, but we thought they were confirmed shoplifters, otherwise we would have let them go, and take our chances for payment by their families.

LEADING DRY GOODS STORES.

A visit to a number of the leading dry goods stores throughout the city disclosed the fact that tnere are hundreds of kleptomaniacs in the persons of young ladies, who almost daily visit the large establishments and take valuable articles therefrom. One wholesale firm has, it is stated, suffered heavily at the hands of some of those women laboring under this peculiar affliction, so much that within the past two years in addition to their regular force of floor detectives, the services of every walker, salesman and porter on the premises have been enlisted, and a reward of $100 is now paid for each case of either kleptomania or theft discovered by any of the employes. A good idea of the losses of this firm may be had when it is stated that within six months of last year one salesman was rewarded the handsome sum of $500. In cases where parties are detected, of course the firm is reimbursed: but where it is otherwise a dead loss is sustained, and it is estimated that thousands of dollars' worth of real lace and costly fabrics are taken.

In another large dry goods store on the East Side the writer was informed that the incursions of kleptomaniacs was a daily occurrence, but that lately it was greatly on the increase, notwithstanding the application of every human device to suppress it. "There are three respectable young women who come in here once a week, at least," said one of the floor managers, "and they have never been known, under any circumstances, to leave without abstracting something. We, of course, know how to deal with them; we say nothing, but send the bill home for the additional articles. They are real kleptomaniacs, and were we to make any fuss about their little shortcomings, we would run the risk of losing not only theirs, but the trade of their friends and relatives. So you see we must exercise some judgment. On one occasion

A GERMAN LADY

asked to see some of our finest lace shawls. The saleswoman, after displaying the goods, missed one of them, and at once accused the lady of taking it. There was a scene, of course. She stoutly denied the accusation. At all events the shawl was never found. In a few days afterward her husband served us with papers of a suit, in which he laid damages at $15,000. To be candid with you, this kleptomania business has put us to our wits' ends, for already this season we have experienced more trouble with this class of people than for years before. Why, I remember well the facts of the most renowned case of kleptomania on record. It occurred in a European city a few yeas ago. The lady who brought the action was a Miss Cantrell, sister to the noted frish barrister. She was well known in her family circle to be a confirmed kleptomaniac. On one occasion she entered the dry goods store of Cannock & White of Dublin, and was accused of theft. An action was brought, and the firm mulcted in the sum of $250,000, the jury having decided that in her case it was not theft but arose from an affliction.

SEVERAL OTHER LARGE DRY GOODS STORES

On Broadway were visited. In one of the largest it was ascertained that the purloining of articles of almost every description from stores by neatly dressed females was largely on the increase, so much so that in one of the leading stores no less than three detectives from police headquarters have been detailed there to look out for the kleptomaniacs, or whatever they may be, who are not known to the salesmen. In no instance, however, unless it has been satisfactorially established that the parties caught taking articles are well known thieves, are arrests made, and even when there are any the whole responsibility is thrown on the Police Department.

A NOVEL INSTANCE.

In a fancy glove store on Sixth avenue the proprietress relates a somewhat novel cure for kleptomaniacs. Two young ladies, whose parents she knew, were in the habit of making almost daily purchases for themselves or their parents in her store. She knew well that they were addicted to taking gloves, laces and trinkets for which they did not pay, but, by an understanding with the parents, nothing was said to the young ladies, as their case was considered a great hardship, and was the cause of almost perpetual trouble. The bills were always regularly paid, but the lady, as she says, got tired of the thing and suggested a remedy to the fathers and mothers of both young ladies, which was agreed upon, from the fact that it had been tried in an almost similar case some years before and proved successful. The next time the young girls came she watched them closely and carefully noted the articles which they had taken. They, of course denied it. She took them into an inner room, locked the door, and divesting both of their clothing, treated them to

A PRETTY LIVELY CASTIGATION

with a rattan. The lady says the experiment acted like a charm. The young ladies were made to realize their degraded positions and were cured of kleptomania.

A wholesale dry goods salesman, doing business on Broadway, told the writer for a postive fact that there resides to-day an elderly lady on Fifth avenue, whose husband is very wealthy, with whom an arrangement exists that his wife be watched, permitted to take just what she pleases, and furnish bills for all unpaid articles. The lady's purchases immediately she reaches home are examined, an inventory of all taken, and a comparison with the checks at the store made. The strangest part of this illustration is that, although the unfortunate lady has been a confirmed kleptomaniac for years, up to the present, it is stated, she has not the least conception of any wrongdoing.

JEALOUSY.

"I hate you! You are a monster. I don't love you one bit."

"But darling!——"

"I'm not your darling, sir! A moment later, and you would have found me gone forever."

"But my dear wife! didn't I have your permission to remain out till eleven o'clock? Here it is." I drew from my pocket a paper containing these words: "Know all men that I grant my husband Charles the right to remain away from his home from eight till eleven P. M., May 1. Lydia Ferris." The clock has just struck eleven.

"Oh, Charles," and my wife's grief at length found some solace in tears. "Oh, Charles, if you had loved me you would not have stayed away till the last minute. You know you wouldn't. Before we were married you were always an hour before the time. And now—now—I am so unhappy."

She lifted up a face rosy even in the rain, and shot forth a glance that would have pierced a less gentle heart than mine with remorse.

"No sir," she said firmly, as my penitence essayed a kinder argument than words: "No, sir. I shall never let you do that again as long as you live."

"Mignon," I replied, imprisoning one little rebel hand in mine: "You know nothing but a deed of charity could have kept me from you one moment."

"I don't believe it; meu are so deceitful," and she cast down her eyes with the softening air of one not unwilling to be persuaded.

The task, indeed, was not an uninviting one. "Snowfire," the pet name of my wife, was the sweetest and most tantalizing woman in the world. Cold, furious, sensitive, haughty, loving, hating, everything in a minute and always charming.

At length I succeeded in coaxing my wife's curly head to rest upon my shoulder. Bending over her, I was pouring a thousand caressing words into her ear, when her fingers pressed themselves into the furry cloth of my overcoat and picked something from it.

"What is it, dear?" I asked.

My wife made no answer, but held up a long hair to the light, looked at it a moment, and gave a loud scream.

I looked at the hair; it was black, and my wife's hair, by a fatal non-coincidence, was of a rare golden color.

"Don't touch me," she cried, tearing herself from my arms and looking at me a moment with withering scorn. "Don't touch me. I despise you."

Then her pride gave way, and her sighs and tears redoubled.

Now, my worst enemy would confess that it was hard, just as I had gained an anchorage, to be swept from the river into the stormy sea. All my wits, a scanty remnant, at once sprang forward in the desperate hope of equalling the occasion.

"Have you nothing to say?" cried my wife, without checking her tears. "I shall pack my trunks to-night; oh, you wretch!"

"All literature," I replied, with a grave face, anxious to gain time—"all literature, darling, may be briefly described as the product of domestic unhappiness."

"I don't want any of your truisms," she sobbed. "What have they to do with this hair? Oh, I wish I was dead! I wish I was dead!"

"My remark has a great deal to do with that hair, darling—everything, in fact. You know what a wretched life Edward King leads?"

"Whose hair is that?" cried my wife, frantically.

"I am coming to that," I replied, sternly, "if you will permit me to do so. But if you interrupt me again, I will not say another word. Ruin yourself and me if you wish because you are too light to listen to anything except your own folly."

"Speak, Charles," she said; "speak in heaven's name, and give me the rest of happiness or despair."

"Edward King," I began again, "was, as you know, when he married, engaged in business. He was young, popular and successful; but his wife made his life impossible. She would in his absence surprise his office, read his private letters, and ballyrack all the women she saw there till widows were almost afraid to go to the Home Security Life to get their policies."

"Up town it was the same thing; if Edward ventured to the theatre, to a party, to call on his cousin, his wife's tongue paved his path with adders. What could the poor fellow do? Fortunately he was well educated and versatile. Despair took pity on him and opened a keyhole for his escape; he became a writer; he left the world to live in books.

"For a while he lived in peace, but what will not woman's jealousy accomplish? His wife suddenly imbibed a love for letters. For what object? Edward discovered too soon. One day opening a choice novel he found half its leaves gone: another and another the same thing. The truth flashed across him. His wife had read through his library, and, wherever she had found a woman's name, had torn the page from the book. A week ago Edward, unable longer to endure this tyranny, fled and——"

"Did he kill himself?" asked my wife, drying her tears.

"He would doubtless have done so, but, unlike the rest of our family, he was brought up very strictly in the Roman Catholic faith. He left a letter in which he stated that he was writing a book, and should hide himself for a month. His wife was in despair; she searched everywhere for him: detectives penetrated places where a mouse could not enter; but all her attempts were vain. This morning I received a letter. 'Charles be secret. Call at — Bowery.' I knew Edward's handwriting. I was delighted to learn ——"

"You never told me," and my wife's mouth pursed itself into pouting rosebud.

"I knew, dear, and I could not have blamed you, that your kind heart could not have kept such a secret from his anxious wife."

"You think, sir, because I tell you everything that I can't keep a secret. I shall never tell you one thing again."

I knew I was in the wrong, so I wisely refrained from further argument, and continued my narrative.

"I at once came up town, gained your leave of absence in writing, and hastened to the Bowery. What was my surprise on reaching the number to find the—er—outside of the building—er—covered with huge pictures of—eh—the mammoth anaconda, the fat woman, the—er—mosquito evolutionist. I could hardly believe my eyes. Was it a mistake or a hoax? Edward was a gentleman, and never played practical jokes. I bought a ticket and passed into the room. There in one corner sat the fat woman, serene, but uncompromising; near her lay coiled a huge anacondo, uncaged——"

"Uncaged," cried my wife, drawing nearer to me. "Charles, how could you go into such danger?"

"There was little else to note there," I continued with a brave smile, "except the mosquito man, who was exhibiting his trained pets to an admiring crowd. I took a seat, and glanced from the snake to the woman, from the woman to the evolutionist; I studied each one of the spectator's faces. Where was Edward? it was growing late; my absence from home was becoming more and more painful. At length I rose; the last spectator had gone away; the evolutionist had placed his mosquitoes in a box and was lulling them asleep. Edward must have made a mistake. Confound the fellow! I cried."

"What did you say, Charles?" said my wife aghast.

"For the first time in my life, darling, I said, "Confound the fellow.' What a fool's errand. With that I rose to leave the place, when suddenly the fat woman stood up and stretching out her hand beckoned to me to follow her."

"You didn't do it!" cried my wife, her jealousy returning with double violence.

"It flashed into my mind that she might tell me something of Edward, to comfort his poor wife," I answered. "So I followed her into the back room, the door of which after I had entered she secured with a bolt."

"Locked the door?" shrilled my wife turning pale with anger.

"'What do you wish with me?' I asked the woman, myself a little astonished at her procedure. She gave no answer, but placing her right hand behind the back of her head, and grasping her neck firmly, she gave a sudden wrench and pulled up her head by the roots.

"'Unlace my corsets!' cried a familiar voice.

"Gracious heavens," I exclaimed: "Edward, is that you?" and with a little assistance from me the huge monster opened, and the small and graceful figure of Edward King stepped forth.

"'I have sought quiet everywhere in the world,' he said to me, and I have at length found it in that extreme corner of possibility—a woman.'

"With that Edward carefully arranged his head and arms ready to doff them at a moment's warning.

"I stood gazing with wonder at the strange analysis.

"'Which shall I address'' I asked at length—'the mountain or the mouse?'

"Edward blushed a little at this unkind allusion to his size, into which I had been urged by an an epigram.

"'You see to what I have been forced,' he said. 'Fanny ought to be satisfied now. Her jealousy has driven me into becoming a woman.'

"I examined my friend's apartments as he was speaking. In the main body of the house a small three-legged stool, like the Delphian tripod, an eye served as an ink bottle, and the head of the monster was stored with manuscript, which Edward told me was his new book.

"'One meets with strange persons here,' he said, as I was admiring his study. 'Did you notice that man with the box? That man, they say, used to support himself by putting out the eyes of children to fit them to serve as blind beggars.'

"Why didn't they kill him?" I asked.

"'Hush, he is at the door! What can he want?' cried Edward in alarm. 'He must not see me;' and he gave a leap and jumped into herself again.

"'Open the door, open the door,' cried an eager voice.

"'Wait a minute,' whispered Edward to me.

"'Open the door or I will break it down,' shouted the voice.

"One minute," I cried, till seeing my friend was safe, I drew back the bolt.

"'Where is it, Mon dieu! ma vie. Have you seen it?'

"Seen what?" I asked, annoyed at the interruption.

"'My treasure,' cried the man, his eyes filling with tears. 'The truest, the dearest of them all,' and he looked hungrily around the room. Suddenly his eyes fastened on my neck. 'You have stolen him, he cried. 'Give him to me or I will take your life.' With that he reached out his hand, and with the utmost gentleness picked a mosquito from my neck. With his prize secured he hurried from the room, and we soon heard him singing to his pet.

"As soon as he was gone Edward crept from his cloister.

"'I want you,' he said, 'to tell Fanny that you have seen me; that I am working hard; that as soon as my book is finished I shall return.'

"I will do so," I replied solemnly; "but I hope, Edward, that you will not be absent much longer. Your wife's jealousy may be trying, but remember you took her for better or worse."

"That was my own darling husband," cried my wife, throwing her arms around my neck.

"You should also remember, Edward," I continued, "that her very jealousies spur you to that reputation which you will soon acquire, as the ablest writer in the country."

"But how can a man write in the midst of the ocean?" cried Edward.

"There is another thing, Edward." I continued, not noticing his question. "Your wife is young and pretty; women are not stone; you should not leave her to the temptation of neglect——"

"You are the best husband in the world," cried my wife, smiling all over with affection.

"Since you have been away, Edward," I went on to say, "that old admirer of your wife, Shulick, has called there three times."

"'What! that wheedling parson?' cried my friend, turning very red.

"He professes to have great sympathy—"

"'I'll sympathy him—' cried Edward, furiously seizing one of his huge arms.

"He was going to call this very evening. He showed me a poem which he had written to Fanny, the Forsaken."

"'No more!" shouted Edward in a berserker fury, 'stop! my book! Bring that!' and he thrust the head of the fat woman into my hands, and, brandishing the huge arm, ran from the room followed by me at his heels.

"A cab stood at the door. 'Ten dollars if you reach Thirtieth street in ten minutes,' he cried; and we jumped into the cab.

"The cabman whipped his horses to a gallop. I clasped the head containing the precious manuscript in my arm. 'Air! air!' cried Edward in a fever, letting down the window. The long black hair of the fat woman's head streamed over my shoulders——"

"Just as I had reached the point of my story the bell rang, and, as ill luck would have it, who should enter the door but Edward King himself in an evening coat. A shade passed over a countenance unused to treachery.

"I am glad to see you," I faltered.

"I saw a light," said Edward, pleasantly. "I thought you were going to the Charity Ball."

My wife glanced from one to the other.

"Where is Mrs. King?" she asked.

"My wife is in the country with her mother," he replied.

A silence of some minutes followed; it grew oppressive.

"If you had not deceived me, Charles," said my wife at length, slowly, "I could have forgiven you everything. But I can never pardon falsehood."

After our separation I used often to wonder where that hair which exerted so potent an influence on two lives came from.

The most probable conjecture would seem to be that it was blown from the mane of Edward King's horse during my ride with him that afternoon.

If so, and I see few other tenable hypotheses, there is much food for reflection that a trifle a horse did not miss should wreck the happiness of two human beings.

This confession will not have been made in vain if it teaches husbands that nothing but perfect truthfulness will insure domestic bliss.

The Court of Catherine of Russia.

To paint the court of Catherine in its true colors, it has been said that one ought to have the pen of Procopius. It was a hotbed of corruption, intrigue, jealousy, violence, hatred. One day, surrounded by twenty-seven of her courtiers, Catherine said: "If I were to believe what you all say about one another, there is not one of you who does not richly deserve to have his head cut off." A certain princess was notorious for her inhuman barbarity. One day she discovered that one of her attendants was with child; in a frenzy she pursued the hapless Callisto from chamber to chamber, came up with her, dashed in her skull with a heavy weapon, and finally in a delirium of passion ripped up her body. When two nobles had a quarrel, they fell upon one another then and there like tipsy navvies, and Potemkin had an eye gouged out in a court brawl. Such horrors give us a measure of the superior humanity of Versailles, and enable us also in passing to see how dueling could be a sign of a higher civilization. The reigning passions were love of money and the gratification of a course vanity. Friendship, virtue, manners, delicacy, probity, said one witness, are here merely words, void of all meaning. The tone in public affairs was as low as in those of private conduct. "I might as well," says Sir G. Macartney, "Quote Clarke and Tilloston at the divan of Constantinople, as invoke the authority of Puffendorf and Grotius here,"—*The Fortnightly Review.*

EXPLANATIONS.

At church I sat within her pew—
O pew!
But there I heard
No pious word—
I saw alone her eyes of blue!

I saw her bow her head so gracious—
O gracious!
The choir sang,
The org n rang
And seemed to fill the building spacious.

I could not hear the gospel lore—
O law!
My future bride
Was by my side;
I found all else a mighty bore.

And when pealed forth the organ's thunder—
O thunder!
I fixed my eyes
In mute surprise
On her whose beauty was a wonder.

To me that maiden was most dear—
O dear!
And she was mine—
Joy to divine
For human words to picture here!

Her love seemed like a prayer to bless me—
O bless me!
Before she came
My life was tame;
My rarest joy could not oppress me.

The service was done, we sought the shore—
O shore!
And here we walked,
And sadly talked—
More sadly talked than e'er before.

I thought she was a type of goodness—
O goodness!
But on that day
I heard her say
Plain words, whose very tone was rudeness.

We strayed beyond the tide-mill's dam—
O dam!
She jilted me,
And now I see
The woman's love is all a sham

—*Blackwood.*

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

No honest man need fear an investigation, and the Republican leaders only confess a consciousness of crimes when the fight against any insight into their fraudulent conduct in relation to the Presidency.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

The Legislature which closed its official doors a week ago, in its five months' session, managed to pass and send to the Governor, three hundred and fifty-nine bills. These will make a volume of legislation quite sufficient in bulk for any one session, and a great deal more than is either necessary or good for the Commonwealth. Of this large number of bills one hundred and ten profess to be general in their character; seventy-six relate to local or special matters, and seventy four of them are bills making appropriations, or granting pensions, or providing for private claims. Many bills are in the hands of the Governor unacted on as yet. Formerly such bills might be held by the Governor for eight or nine months between sessions, and be signed at any time prior to the next session; and thus many such bills became laws at unexpected times, without the knowledge of the general public, or of those whose rights were specially damaged or otherwise wrongfully affected by them. Occasionally the very first knowledge anybody had of the existence of such concealed laws, would be the production of certified copies in Court while cases were tried, on the exhibition of such copies elsewhere as warrants to justify proceedings against property owners that otherwise would have been outrageous acts of trespass. Long suffering of such abuses led to the change in the Constitution; and now the Governor can hold bills but thirty days after the adjournment. At the end of that time the bills in his hands become laws, unless he shall have previously filed his objections with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and have given notice thereof by public proclamation. This gives every one an opportunity for thirty days after an adjournment to make representations to the Governor against the bills in his hands or in favor of them, as the case may be; and also affords everybody an opportunity to ascertain through the public proclamation what acts have been vetoed and what have become laws. The thirty days this year will expire on the 23d of June, and this is a date that every one should keep in mind. If the bill for a poll tax in this city has not been signed, it seems to us some efforts should be made to induce the Governor to veto it.

GREENBACKS INDORSED.

At last Congress has got a measure before Mr. HAYES to stop JOHN SHERMAN'S policy of forced contraction, in retiring greenbacks. The Democrats in both Houses have been working for this for well on to a year, but the Republicans have managed to defeat and delay them in the Senate. The bill that went through the Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of ayes 41, nays 18, is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes; and when any of said notes may be redeemed, or be received into the Treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation. Provided that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes, and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

It is to be presumed Mr. HAYES will sign it, unless SHERMAN'S influence should be too powerful. SHERMAN has done a great deal of mischief by the mulishness with which he has contracted the currency of the nation, but after the passage of this bill his power in that direction will be so curtailed as to be no longer formidable. The only thing to be feared is that he will find some way of evading the law after the bill has been signed. As people know, he is a statesman of a very slippery sort, and is possessed of quite a remarkable ability for getting himself out of a tight place. An attempt will, no doubt, be made to persuade Mr. HAYES to veto the measure, but after his experience with the Silver bill, Mr. HAYES will think a good many more times than twice before he so commits himself.

A CURIOUS CASE.

The laws of Rhode Island require all foreign born citizens to possess a freehold before they can become citizens, therefore practically nullifying the naturalization laws of the United States. A petition was presented by Senator THURMAN, last Friday, from 1,100 citizens of Rhode Island, setting forth that fact. These Rhode Island disfranchised citizens say in their petition:

"The effect of this disfranchisement, which exists in Rhode Island alone, and is peculiar to its constitution, is not limited to the State, but exercises its influence upon the country at large through its bearing on the election of members of both houses of Congress and on the choice of President and Vice President of the United States in which the votes of naturalized citizens, in proportion to their number, are entitled to be counted in common with that of their fellow-citizens.

"Your memorialists would further respectfully show that whatever might have been the objection to the intervention of the United States in matters deemed, previously to our civil war, exclusively of State cognizance, none can exist since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, intended for the protection of emancipated slaves against any hostile legislation on the part of what had been the dominant race. The rights of naturalized citizens, though they have the misfortune to belong to the Caucasian race, which constitutes the white population of the United States, we submit should be not less sacred than those of African origin, who enjoy the special protection of the Federal Constitution. Nor can we conceive of any reason which could be adduced in favor of according a guarantee of the political rights of the negro population of the South, which would not justify Congress from intervening in their case. All that we ask is that they should be put on the same footing as to their political rights as the emancipated slaves."

We hope Judge THURMAN will give them a little music on this.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The telegraph did not send us the cream of the proceedings of the Prohibition Convention, at Altoona. Judge KRABER of York county was temporary Chairman. Hon. JAMES BLACK of Lancaster county, the main spring of the party in the State, made a speech mapping out the work of the Convention. After the organizing committee had retired, a new light in Colonel MCCALMONT of Venango, was called out, He was somewhat radical. A report says:

He declared that he had no sympathy for the rum seller or those who aided in giving him his license. If there was such place as "Hell" they would certainly receive their reward, and for his part he believed that our State would do better to license men to stand on the street corners and shoot every third or fifth man that was passing than to license the rum seller in this injurious business.

The Colonel is a greenbacker, and struggled hard to have his principles indorsed, but the best the Convention could do was to follow the Republican example, and ignore the financial question in their platform. The following nominations were made: For Governor, FRANKLIN H. LANE of Huntingdon; Lieutenant Governor, JOHN H. SHALLCROSS of Philadelphia; Secretary of Internal Affairs, CALVIN PARSONS of Luzerne. No nomination for Supreme Judge was made, but everybody was recommended to vote for Judge AGNEW, who was earnestly indorsed in the resolutions.

The lengthy string of resolutions culminate with the declaration that "a vote for these candidates is a vote for the prohibition of the liquor trade, while a vote for the nominees of either the Democratic, Republican or National parties is a vote sustaining such traffic."

This Convention gives the people of the State the fourth ticket to choose from, although for Supreme Judge the Nationals and Prohibitionist unite on Chief Justice AGNEW. The Prohibition strength in the State is variously computed. Its average is three or four thousand, although in the gubernatorial campaign of 1875, when it made a special fight against HARTRANFT, it polled 13,244 votes, the largest number it ever attained. In 1874 when the Democrats carried the State, the Prohibition vote was but 4,649, just *thirty* votes less than the Democratic majority on Lieutenant Governor. Last year when we again carried the State, the Prohibition vote was only 2,827, while NOYES' majority was 9,901. So it will be seen the Prohibition vote is rather an unimportant factor.

OUR country exchanges for the week, received within the last two days, are taken up with the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, and we are glad to see they courteously render proper credit to THE POST for its elaborate and careful reports. The tone of the rural or county press, which is a first rate indicator of the drift of political sentiment, is enthusiastic and emphatic in approval of the Democratic candidates and platform, with confident expressions of success in November. We have not space to copy a tithe of the hearty and cordial indorsements of the action of the Convention. In the oil counties we may say there is great enthusiasm for the ticket, and our gains there will be large; as we believe they will be all over the State, when the issue becomes sharply defined, as it will be, of Democracy on the one hand and Cameronism on the other. The selection of Mr. SPEER as Chairman of the State Committee is also accepted as a happy omen and harbinger of victory.

SENATOR DILL'S father was an itinerant Methodist clergyman, who was bound to go where the church ordered him. Hence the accident of the birth of the Democratic candidate for Governor beyond the limits of Pennsylvania. The Methodist Church knows no narrow boundaries of States in its Christian work and the clergymen of the Baltimore Conference were sometimes stationed in Pennsylvania and sometimes in Maryland. This simple fact has inspired in the Philadelphia *Press* the following paragraph:

Mr. Dill, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the old Keystone State, is according to the biographical sketches of the Democratic newspapers, forty-two years old. Of these forty-two years he lived twenty-two years in Maryland, where he was born, one year and a half in Alabama, and just eighteen years and six months in Pennsylvania. Mr. Dill has evidently found plenty of use for his carpet-bag.

THE observance of Memorial Day last week was somewhat interfered with in this vicinity by the inclement weather. Business was generally suspended. Reports from other cities show a very general commemoration of the day. The leading celebration was probably at the Gettysburg battle ground, which was attended by Mr. HAYES, members of his cabinet and other officials. Every year the day assumes more the character of a joyful commemoration of the results of the war, and less that of a requiem for the dead, but in celebrating the war and its termination, we are honoring the patriotism, gallantry and self-sacrifice of those who fell in the conflict, as well as those who survive. The change that is going on in the character of observances are natural and appropriate.

THE Republicans have re-nominated A. HERR SMITH, in Lancaster, for Congress. After his nomination SMITH went for DON CAMERON with 40-horse power. He charged him with going into his district to defeat his nomination, and adding insolence to impudence by attempting to persuade him he meant nothing unkind. Mr. MACKEY will have to get DON off to Europe, or half his time will be taken up in curing the Senator's blunders.

THE Millers' Convention at Indianapolis, got out the interesting fact that from St. Louis there was shipped in 1870 only 66,000 bushels of wheat via the Mississippi river and New Orleans, while in 1877 there were shipped over 300,000 bushels. The total shipment of grain in 1877, via New Orleans, has been over 4,000,000 bushels. The many advantages possessed by the Msisissippi river route will make it an immense factor in the future transportation of the country.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IT looks like TILDEN and HENDRICKS for 1880.

IT is revelation not revolution, the Republican dread.

HARTRANFT for United States Senator might do for a gag, but it is not in earnest.

THE *Chronicle* will undoubtedly blame it all on the little man of Gramercy park.

A GOOD example: Judge SHERMAN of Cleveland, JOHN'S brother, resigned to save himself from impeachment.

"VISITING SCOUNDRELS" is the proper way to put it now. We except HARRY WHITE. He hasn't been found out yet.

WE like Mr. TILDEN'S patience, faith and works. Evidently SAMUEL is a wise man, and knows how to keep his own counsels.

HAYES grows bold and says he will defend his fifty thousand dollar office, against all pretenders, but how about the legitimate claimant.

THE *Gazette* calls KEY a Democrat, one of the independent kind. So was GRANT a Democrat but it did not take long to get out of that frame of mind.

JOHN SHERMAN made his little arrangement with ANDERSON on a Sunday evening, in a New Orleans restaurant. JOHN always did hanker after piety.

MEXICANIZING means putting a President in power by fraud and force. The American way is to expose and punish the fraud by legal and constitutional means.

THE hymn social was suspended on Saturday night at the White House, but Mr. HAYES sought consolation from a higher power than Returning Boards at the old Foundry Church yesterday.

IN speaking of the conduct of the Republican Convention the other day, we wrote they would disgrace a "bear arden," the learned compositor would make it a "beer garden." We apologize to the beer gardens.

"WE are now in a momentous crisis," said SHERMAN to ANDERSON in New Orleans, in 1876, when promising pay for acquisence in forgery and fraud. "We are in the midst of a great crisis," he telegraphed over the Union, when the POTTER Committee was ordered.

THE *Leader* has got over its scare, and says "the investigation is likely to prove interesting." And it also thinks "the people have a sneaking desire to see the truth brought out." We should say it was the conspirators who had a sneaking desire to suppress the truth.

MACKEY is preparing a short biographical sketch of our GUY, which promises to make mighty fine reading. It will be published in pamphlet form, as it is said, it will contain allusions not proper for newspapers. This is unkind. We have only to do with his public character.

MINISTER NOYES has got a telegraphic subpœna from the POTTER Committee to withdraw himself from the joys of the earthly paradise, and come home and tell what he knows about Florida. NOYES will come, but his return is more doubtful. The white-haired STOUGHTON will also be invited to take his bitters at home.

THE *Legislative Record* is coming along. It has now reached the last week of the session and runs up to 2,554 pages at $14 a page. Of this 2,554 pages, we judge at least 2,000 are "padding," or useless matter put in to "fill out." The serious defect in the *Record* is that the paper is no longer good enough for trunk lining.

THE wheat harvest of 1878 is estimated to yield 450,000,000 million bushels, which means cheap bread, and means besides an era of prosperity. Although railroads were supposed to be ten years beyond the wants of the country, it is estimated that not less than two thousand miles of new lines will be completed by Christmas, and will be taxed to their utmost to carry the tonnage.

THE Allegheny Legislative delegation is set up for DON CAMERON. Mr. MACKEY counts on this county for sixteen or seventeen votes for the man he is training. In Lancaster anti-CAMERON men have been nominated, and also in some other counties. In some counties the plan is adopted of requiring written pledges from Republican candidates not to vote for CAMERON, no matter if he is the caucus nominee.

FERNANDO WOOD rather lost his grip in the House on Wednesday, because of his Tariff bill. The Pennsylvania Democrats were opposed to extending the session, because of WOOD'S declaration he proposed to force his Tariff bill through. He wanted the session extended to the 24th of June, but a motion of Mr. CLYMER'S terminating the session June 17, was adopted. The resolution now goes to the Senate. About forty Democrats voted for it in preference to Mr. WOOD'S resolution.

THE resumption act, it will be remembered, clearly provided for the cancellation and destruction of United States legal-tender notes down to $300,000,000, they to be destroyed as new National Bank notes issued in the ratio of 80 of the former to 100 of the latter. According to the last public debt statement the amout of legal-tender notes outstanding was $345,681,016. How many new National Bank notes have been issued during the month of May is not yet publicly known, and the monthly reduction in United States legal-tender notes cannot therefore be accurately stated. Assuming that the public debt statement to be issued on Saturday will show that the legal-tender note circulation is $345,000,000, then this bill will add permanently to the circulation $45,000,000 of legal-tender notes. That is to say, these $45,000,000 would have been taken in and destroyed in due time; and, in calculations respecting the currency, it has been assumed that there would be, in the not remote future, no more than $300,000,000 of this class of "lawless money." This bill may therefore be regarded as adding $45,000,000 to the currency.

OF the unknown dead in the various National cemeteries, we get some interesting figures in the report of a tour of inspection by General Sackett, among the soldiers' cemeteries at the South. He learned that the Chalmette cemetery, at New Orleans, contains the bodies of 12,131 soldiers, of which 7,631 are known, and 5,400 unknown. In the cemetery at Mobile 841 were buried, 749 of which are known and 92 unknown. At Baton Rouge 2,943 soldiers were buried, of whom 2,459 are known and 484 unknown. The necropolis at Port Hudson is packed full of the bodies of negroes. The number interred there is 3,804, of which only 596 are marked "known." The grounds at Natchez, Miss., contain 3,088 bodies, and of these the Superintendent has the names of only 308, the other 2,780 being recorded among the unknown. But the greatest collection of dead men's bones is at Vicksburg, where 16,596 soldiers were buried, and of whom only 3,893 are known, the word "unknown" being inscribed on the headstones of 12,703. At Memphis, of the 13,972 graves, 5,755 contain known bodies and 8,817 unknown. There are 5,225 graves at Mound City, Ill., and 2,463 of these contain soldiers who are known, while 8,817 are marked "unknown."

THE true inwardness of our Indian policy was summed up by Gen. Pope in a paper read before the Social Science Association at Cincinnati the other day. Indians are starved, he said, for want of supplies which the Government agrees by treaty to furnish them, and then the army is called in to compel the naked savages to submit quietly to suffering, or else forfeit their scalps. This system works admirably for the peculating Indian agents and for the Army Ring, which could not very well get along without an annual sensation on the frontier to brace up the nerves of Congressmen when the Army Appropriation bill comes to be voted on. The military swells around Washington are not likely to favor the plan, proposed by Gen. Pope, of transferring the frontier Indians to reservations far in the rear of advancing emigration, and in populous districts, where they would be comparatively secure against want, and protected from doing or suffering violence. Gen. Pope might have added that the Indian agents would be more honest, the frontier settlers less aggressive, and the Indians less turbulent, if the army were reduced, as it should be, to ten thousand men.—*New York Sun.*

THE bill passed by the last Legislature, providing for the reorganization of the militia of the State is in the hands of the Governor, and it is believed that he will approve it. This bill consolidates all the militia of the State into one division, composed of five brigades, thus abolishing a number of Major Generals and their staffs and reducing the general officers to one Major General and five Brigadiers. This change strikes us as sensible. At present there are too many general officers and epaulets, and there has been too much ambition for holiday shows and dress parades. What is needed is a solid and useful military organization with an ambition to be serviceable when its services shall be required. It should be composed, so far as possible, of men who have seen service and who would mean business, should an emergency like that of last year occur. And proper provision should be made for their prompt payment by the State.

BETWEEN Senator Thurman and Senator Morgan, Senator Blaine of Maine must have found the air of the Senate the other day rather warm for a representative of the far and frozen North. The cool impudence with which he undertook to lecture the Democratic party upon the importance of keeping politics out of view in making judicial appointments brought down upon him from Senator Thurman a polite offer to debate that point from now till the 17th of October. And his rash allusion to the fact that "for sixty years, from the time of John Quincy Adams down to Abraham Lincoln, out of twenty-one judges of the Supreme Court appointed there were but two appointed not of Democratic faith," almost compelled the styptical rejoinder from Senator Morgan: "That accounts for the eminent ability and purity of the judiciary which we had up to a late period."

THE correspondent of the London *Times* in Berlin thinks that the sudden and alarming growth of socialism of Germany is directly due to the indiscretion of the government in sowing the milliards paid by the French broadcast over the country. Excessive competition begotten of French gold weakened small capitalists. Then came the reaction. Reckless extravagance and wanton strikes were replaced by involuntary idleness and pitiable destitution in whole sections of the working classes. Just when a ray of light was breaking in upon the dark scene, the Russian must take it into his head to liberate the Slave and make the Teuton pay for his philanthrophy by rude relapse into commercial straits. Is there not something in this that resembles events in American history after the war? It strikes us that way.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT of Georgia, who is visiting Charleston, South Carolina, delivered an address in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church there last Sunday morning. He criticised the preaching of the day as metaphysical, intellectual, analytical, homiletic, and seeking rather to demonstrate to the world the intellectual oratorical capacity of the preacher to disseminate the pure teachings of the Gospel of Christ. "But such teaching," he said, "is as the husks for swine, and is not fit for the soul, and St. Paul warns us to beware of that kind of influence. We see it in the fashionable churches of the cities. We see it everywhere. Formality and display have taken the place of the more simple forms of worship."

"A GREAT CRIME," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "committed by men high in authority in 1876-'77 is the source of the present unrest of the country, and none but criminals or the apologists and dependents of criminals, protests against the most searching inquiry into the authors and methods of the "Mexicanizing" process that was born of the Louisiana and Florida frauds."

AIMEE is reputed thirty-one, and worth $300,000, of which a third is in diamonds.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EMERSON was 75 years old on Saturday.

GLADSONE owns a landed estate in England of 6,977 acres.

THE United States will have to worry along without Victoria Woodhull. She is not coming back.

GENERAL BUTLER declines to state whether he will be a candidate for Gubernatorial honors in Massachusetts.

JOHN O'CONNER, the ex-convict, recently expelled from the Ohio Legislature, is to lecture on "From the Prison to the Capitol."

ALBANY *Argus*: A coquette is a rose bush from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable visit was paid the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany on Monday last.

GOVERNOR MCCLELLAN left Trenton with his family for his summer residence at Grange. He will visit the capital every Tuesday to look after State affairs.

IT is stated in London that the Duke of Edinburgh was recalled because he informed a Russian officer, who visited his ship, all about the English torpedo system.

THOMAS ALLEN, of Missouri, the President of the Iron Mountain railroad, has announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate from that State.

A CHINAMAN who had his queue cut off in the San Francisco jail has sued the Sheriff of the county for ten thousand dollars damages. It is to be made a test case.

BISHOP BURGSSS, recently elected Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, Ill., is a stately gentleman, an inch over six feet, and of commanding presence. He is fifty years old.

PACKARD, a widower, in Milton, Vt., has been publicly horsewhipped by one woman and sued by another for $10,000. Both charge him with breach of promise to marry.

MRS. ELIZABETH PATTERSON BONAPARTE wants the Baltimore city court to release her from the payment of the tax on the $472,000 worth of bonds held by her in other States.

DON JULIAN DE ZULUETA, Marquis of Alva, who died recently in Cuba, worth $20,000,000, is supposed to have imported from Africa during his life time not less than 100,000 slaves.

DR. ROBERT LEWIS MADISON, professor and surgeon at the Virginia Military Institute, died at that institution a few days ago. Deceased was a great-nephew of President Madison.

MR. GLADSTONE has accepted the dedication of an anti-war song, "By Jingo," the words whereof, he is pleased to say, "have real merit, both in sound and sense, and strike the nail on the head.

A WEEK before his attempt to assassinate the Emperor, Hoedel, the German fanatic, had his photograph taken, and advised the photographer to make as many copies as possible, as they would soon be in demand.

THE Catholics have bought 7,000 acres of land in Mecklenburg county, Va., on which they are going to establish an industrial farm for educating freedmen. This is better than shipping them to Liberia to starve.

IN England there is a strong divergence between the laborers' opinions and those of the farmers. The usual rural notion is that all wars are good because all wars raise the price of corn, but the laborers do not see it in that light.

THERE are 700 carpet-making establishments in the United States, which in prosperous times, furnish employment to between 150,000 and 200,000 operatives—men, women and children, while $4,700,000 is expended yearly for wages.

SENATOR DON CAMERON has had a dinner party at his house almost every day since his return to Washington, and cards were out inviting the entire Senate to his house last night. He and his bride will sail for Europe soon after the adjournment of Congress.

COL. KING'S farm on the Rio Grande, consists of 160,000 acres, fenced. He has been growing in wealth since the war with Mexico, and now owns, besides the land, 52,000 horses, 50,000 cows, 75,000 sheep and 30,000 mules. He employs 300 Mexicans as herders.

WHEN the Duke Constantine was in Poland thirty years ago, a reckless native boxed him on the ears in the street. General Scopoff, then a nobody, offered to give out that upon him had the indignity been inflicted, and so he made his first start in the world. Well! that was one way.

THE marriage of the President's niece Miss Platt, and General Russel Hastings, his old companion in arms, is fixed for June 19, and will be solemnized at the White House. The last marriage which occurred there was that of Miss Nellie Grant and Mr. A. C. F. Sartoris, on May 21, 1874.

A FEW days since one white and one Mexican hoodlum, near French Camp, Cal., lassoed a Chinaman and with their horses dragged him half a mile. They had tried to levy a toll upon the Chinaman, which he refuses to pay. John was alive at last accounts, but was expected to die from his injuries.

PROFESSOR HENRY'S family will leave the Smithsonian Institution next month for the Mountains of Virginia, where they will pass the summer. The family receives in a few days the amount of the life insurance policy of Professor Henry, $8,000, and the interest of the $40,000, Henry fund, which will amount to $2,400 per annum.

THE editor and co-proprietor of the Manchester *Examiner*, the author of the article on the "Crown and Constitution" in the last *Quarterly Review*, some months ago was offered $20,000 a year by the London *Times* to join its editorial staff, and at about the same time $22,000 by the *News* on the same terms. The owners of the *Examiner*, however, offered him an equal partnership in the *Examiner*, which yields him $20,000 a year and independence.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper has received a letter from a soldier in Idaho stating that he wished to secure a wife. "My time," says this man, "is nearly out, and I intend to settle in this country. I intend starting a chicken ranch. I want a wife to take care of young chickens. I have got money. My wife will not have much to do—only milk nine cows, feed 600 young chickens, chop her firewood, cook three meals every day, and the rest of her time she can go out among the neighbors."

WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

He Meets with an Accident and is Seriously Injured.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Evening Post* furnishes the following account of the accident yesterday to Wm. Cullen Bryant: He attended the exercises in the Central Park yesterday, on the occasion of the unveiling of bust of the Mazzini, after which he repaired to the residence of General Wilson. As he was entering the vestibule he fell backward, striking his head with some violence, when he was removed home and physicians summoned. Dr. Gray said Mr. Bryant's swoon was of the kind known to the medical profession as Syncope, caused by a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart and of respiration, accompanied with suspension of the action of the brain, and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties.

Dr. Carnochan was called into consultation by Dr. Gray on the surgical aspects of the case, and their joint conclusion was that no serious harm to the brain is to be feared, though what other internal disorders may have been caused by the fall, it was impossible at that time to judge, since Mr. Bryant resisted every effort to examine him by physical contact. During the night he was restless.

2 P. M.—Dr. Gray says Mr. Bryant is suffering from concussion of the brain. Hr thinks he will recover, but is still anxious.

Later—At a very late hour to-night the condition of Mr. Bryant was considered very critical. Both his daughters, who are absent, have been telegraphed for.

THE CAMPAIGN.

What Chairman Speer Thinks of the Situation.

R. Milton Speer was in Philadelphia a few days ago and said to an interviewer: "I have come down for a day or two to see just where I am and what I'm to do. I have 'run' a county, and a Congressional district, but you must admit that a whole State opens up a wider field. Therefore I have come to counsel with men of weight and judgment—men of experience in the same work, too—here. There is one thing I have found already—a thing which there is no gain-saying—and that is the most cordial acknowledgement everywhere of the strength of our ticket. I have had the most flattering expressions to this end from men long out of active politics, but whose names if given would lend great weight to these felicitations.

"But when the campaign does begins, which will not be until the last week in August—and I myself cannot be here in person till the second week in September—of course I recognize that Philadelphia will be the great lion in my path. It has been so in that of every man who has preceded me for many years, in the attempt to direct the State campaign. I do not fear the country at all, unless there be a diversion in Luzerne and perhaps in Schuylkill, but I hope to read these counties effectively before harm can be done. I trust and believe, however, that Philadelphia Democrats will see the great importance which this fall's campaign will have, not only upon this State, but upon the nation. I say this because this campaign will settle 1880, for if we get Pennsylvania this fall we'll name the next President. There is one thing certain, I think, and that is I will have the zealous support of Randall and his friends. Before I begin, however, I will talk and take counsel with all the old wheel horses of the party and every man who claims to be a Democrat will be assured of fair treatment, and I look for perfect harmony before September sets in. Already one distinct wing of the party here has come forward. They offer their club house ('1014') free as the headquarters for the State campaign. From the other end of the State (Allegheny) I have distinct assurances of the cordial support of Mr. Hopkins and his friends. His defeat in this recent contest meant nothing, except that his time has not yet come, but that it will come, as it comes to all good and true men, is certain.

WHAT MACKEY SAYS.

"You say that you have just seen Mackey and that he is delighted with the Potter investigation. He calls it "elegant," does he? He thinks that it will so disgust the business men of the country as to make this investigation a vast campaign speech for the Republicans, reaching the pockets of men by a reckless attempt to unsettle business and throw the country into revolution? And Mackey tells you that it is the best thing that could have been done to enable him to carry the State by 25,000 majority eh? I can tell Mr. Mackey that he totally misconceives the business men of the country, and especially Mr. Potter. That gentleman represents, in his own person, the intelligence and substantial wealth of New York, and he will perhaps be her next Governor by virtue of the position which he undoubtedly holds among her business men above all others. He is, therefore, the last man to 'unsettle things.' All his interests, associations and instincts are against it: He is essentially a cautious man. So if Mr. Mackey is going to use Potter's investigation to club us with from the stump he will find that his unskilful hand has gotten hold of a boomerang.

"As to my opponent—the chairman of the Republican State central committee of course, it will be Mr. Quay. Even if he be not the nominal head, he will do the real work behind the scenes as he has done for years. And I like it, too. It is better to whip a Napoleon than a Blucher."

THE WOULD BE "HONORABLE"

John Guy McCandless, M. D., as Soldier—Veterans to the Front—"Verily, Jack, Thou art Given to Lying."

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The would be "Honorable" John G. McCandless, M. D., Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district in his letter to the McCandless' Convention, held at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday says: "Having served on the staff of Gov. Hoyt *during the war*, and knowing him well," &c. Never having heard of any of the brave, honorable M. D.'s military achievements, we have consulted several histories of the war, and from these "volumes of forgotten lore" find the M. D. down "As Surgeon' of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; mustered in the service October 15, 1861; *resigned* Dec. 21, 1862." During the time the M. D. would-be Congressman McCandless was in the army, John C. Dodge was Colonel and commander of that regiment, and therefore he was not on the staff of "gallant Colonel Harry Hoyt," and we venture to say never saw a battle in his life. But this is not all the service our would-be "honorable" has seen. On November 1, 1875 he was commissioned surgeon of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania militia, and served with distinction at Newcastle. That is, he went there to serve if "memory fails us not," and we think it does, the gallant M. D. was on leave of absence half (if not more) of his time, but he did not fail to draw pay from the State.

Backed up by Negley he will make a valuable acquisition to the Republican ticket. What a fine pair they are, the devil said to his mules. Of course John Guy will go to Congress, and "Nosey" will write beautiful speeches for him on the "tariff and other horticultural questions," as the Doctor puts it. "Verily, Jack, Thou art Given to Lying," I say unto you, Doc, you have reached the summit of manhood's estimation," only to be knocked down.

"Inflated bladders like John Guy and Sly,
Like over fed buzzards, can't fly high."

(Author unknown) Yours,

"HENPECK"

UP-TOWN, DOWN-TOWN, IN MY LADY'S HEART ALWAY.

The world is old,
And love grows cold,
And hearts are sold
For gold;
They say.

My lady tastes the pleasure
Of each hour that passes by;
In Fashion's golden garden
The brightest butterfly.
Meanwhile, down-town, her husband,
From dawning until dark,
In his close and cobwebbed office,
Out-toils his busiest clerk.

For the world is old,
And love grows cold,
And hearts are sold
For gold—
Well-a-day!

But my la ly's presence ever
Brightens the busy p'ace;
When he pauses in his writing
He sees her perfect face.
Meanwhile, up town, my lady,
The gayest of the gay,
The kiss of her lips keeps for him—
The love of her heart all day.

Is the world, then, old?
Does love grow cold?
And are hearts sold
For gold
Alway?

—*G. T. L., in the Sunday (N. Y.) World.*

THE DUCHESS THAT WAS LOST.

Will Gainsborough's Great Picture Be Found in New York?

An Agent of the Firm That Paid $50,000 for It Making an Effort for Its Recovery.

Previous Negotiations With the Thieves Which Failed.

[N. Y. Sun of Wednesday.]

At the auction sale of Mr. Wynn Ellis' collection of pictures in London, May 6, 1876. Gainsborough's famous "Duchess of Devonshire," was sold to Mr. Agnew, the well-known London picture dealer, for over $53,000, perhaps the highest price ever paid for a portrait at an auction sale. It was placed on exhibition in a room of the New British Exhibition, 390 Old Bond street, London, and attracted immense throngs of visitors. The night of the 25th of May following, less than three weeks after its purchase, the picture was stolen by thieves, whose adroitness and daring have only been equalled in the theft of Murillo's St. Anthony from the walls of the cathedral in Seville. It seems now probable that the beautiful Duchess may also be found in New York and restored to its owner.

But little has been discovered as to the way in which the Gainsborough was stolen. It had been removed from the gilt frame, in which it hung against the wall, and had been neatly cut from the stretching frame, which was left standing opposite, leaning against a sofa. The work was evidently that of no unpracticed hand; the picture had been completely removed, leaving nothing but the clean-cut canvass on which it had been mounted when lined. The gilt frame had the nails simply bent back and not extracted, so that the thief or thieves lost no time in needless trouble. The apartment in which the picture was exhibited showed scarcely any marks of what had been done beyond some crumpling of the drapery in front of the picture. The room was not more than ten feet square, having only one window looking out upon Bond street. There was another window, however, which was blocked up and covered with hangings like those on the wall. A passage way led from the room to a large gallery of water-color drawings. The window was found raised about two feet from the sill, and on the leads outside were distinctly visible the marks of a nailed shoe. As the window had no blind, if any light had been used during the work of the thieves, it would, in all probability, have been noticed by the policemen in the street, who were aware that no one lived in the house, and that no one should be there after the doors were closed and the premises locked up for the night. A porter was employed to attend to the fastening of the doors at night and to open them in the morning. His duties had been attended to the night of the theft, and in the morning he found the doors fastened as he had left them. The thief could have dropped his booty, in the shape of a very moderate sized roll, from the window into the hands of a confederate, without being observed. The window was at a considerable hight from the ground, and had the thief been within the building, having come as a visitor and secreted himself about the premises, it would be difficult for him to escape without detection, whether in the night by the window or after the place was opened in the morning. Besides the entrance to the house from the street, there was another entrance by a side door opening into a yard, through which persons of various occupations passed to some stables and a shoe forge. This side door is connected by a narrow and dark passage, with the principal entrance from the street, so that a person might contrive to escape being seen there, and quietly step out when the porter had unlocked the door and gone to attend any other duty.

The excitement in London after the discovery of the theft was intense. The fact of the robbery was telegraphed to all the continental capitals and to this country, and detectives watched every outgoing steamer for suspicious passengers, while the Messrs. Agnew offered a reward of £1,500 for its recovery, but without avail. About a year ago, however, the firm received a letter dated from the Grand Central Hotel, New York, in which was made a proposition for the return of the picture, the writer saying that it was in his possession, and naming 3,000 guineas as his price—something more than double the reward offered. The owners at once seized upon the clue. In response to their request that some proof that the writer had, indeed, the stolen portrait, a second letter was received, also dated in New York and enclosing a tantalizing bit of the precious canvas which fitted exactly to the jagged edges of the stretcher from which the picture was cut, and in color matching with the adjoining background. The Messrs. Agnew lost no time in sending word to the address given, "New York, Grand Central Hotel, N. Y., U. S. A." proposing immediate negotiations. They did not wish to pay a heavier ransom than that first offered, but they hoped, if their correspondent would communicate with them more definitely, that a satisfactory arrangment might be made.

Finally, after the exchange of some further letters, it was agreed that the picture should be sent to London, and that the negotiations should be continued there. This was done, and the agent in charge of the portrait brought to the Messrs. Agnew still another piece from the picture, which again exactly corresponded with the edge of the canvass stretcher. But he would not abate his demand for the 3;000 guineas reward. The owners would not pay that sum and the agent disappeared. His interviews with the firm was conducted with such shrewdness and secrecy that the London police could obtain no clue to his identity or to that of his principals or the whereabouts of the stolen picture.

The picture was returned to New York. Of this the Messrs. Agnew are assured, and they are making another effort to secure its recovery. With this in view, they empowered Mr. David P. Sellar of 68 Prince's Gate, London, to come to this city and re-open communication with their mysterious correspondents. Last week Mr. Sellar, who reached New York a few days before, inserted the following among the *Herald* "Personals:"

NEW YORK.—IF THE PRESENT OWNER of Gainsborough's celebrated picture, "The Duchess of Devonshire," which was taken from Old Bond street in 1876, will address L. S. D., Herald up-town office, negotiations for its restoration can be resumed.

No response to this advertisement had been received up to last evening.

There was some doubt thrown upon the authenticity of the stolen picture as the genuine Gainsborough when it was found in the shop of a second-hand dealer several years ago, but this doubt was dispelled upon the close investigation of those competent to decide, and hence the unprecedented price paid for it by the Agnews. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, was famous during the latter part of the last century for her beauty, wit, and electioneering exploits. Walpole said of her that her "lively modesty and modest familiarity made her a phenomenon," and other contemporary writers bore tribute to her fascinations. The painters of her time did their best to perpetuate her charms. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted two portraits of her, which were among his most celebrated works. Gainsborough also painted two portraits of her—one in 1778, which is at Althorp; the other in 1783, a full length, for Lord Spencer's collection. This last was the one stolen from the new British institution. It seems to have disappeared for a number of years, but in 1839 was purchased of a Mrs. Maginnis, by a picture restorer, for £50, and sold by him to Mr. Wynn-Ellis for £63. When that part of Mr. Wynn-Ellis' collection not included in his bequest to the Crown was sold by auction in May, 1876, this portrait was reputed to be the gem of them all. During the interval of its disappearance the portrait had been cut down to the knees, a mutilation for which it was not easy to account satisfactorily. Nevertheless, at the sale, concerning which there was great interest, the biddings commenced at 1,000 guineas, and was rapidly run up to 10,100 guineas, at which sum it was knocked down to Mr. Agnew.

The portrait is familiar to the art public, through the excellent engravings made of it. The beautiful original wears the broad "Gainsborough" hat—lately again the fashion after nearly a century—one side looped up to the crown, leaving the charming face and the plentiful hair, curled and puffed, while the opposite side falls coquettishly almost to the shoulder. The face looks out smilingly, and the attitude is of one who, as she walks past, turns her head to look upon you, needing only an invitation to stop. The dress is rich, of a soft, figured material, and about the throat is worn a high collar of costly lace. The sleeves are large and puffed at the shoulders, tight-fitting down the arm to the wrist, and over the right arm is thrown the train of the dress.

FEEDING THE ANIMALS.

The Food Provided at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden.

[Philadelphia Times.]

It costs about one thousand dollars a month to feed the animals, birds and reptiles at the zoological garden. The caterer has a most difficult task in properly providing for his charges, with their varied appetites. For instance, there is the giraffe. His long neck is a very delicate part of his anatomical construction. The morsel that he starts toward his stomach first frequently does not get to the lower end of the throat before three or four instalments similar to it are traveling down the same channel The animal, under such circumstances, being naturally a greedy feeder, is very likely to choke to death. His cook has, therefore, not only to see that his food is placed before him, but that it safely arrives past the line that divides the end of mastication from the beginning of digestion.

Most daintg of all the residents are Jack and Gill Livingstone, the chimpanzees from Africa, who having been domiciled three weeks in very pleasant quarters are apparently satisfied with their new home and hold large receptions daily. Their bill of fare is as follows: Breakfast, weak tea, with abundance of sugar and plenty of milk and bread thickly spread with honey The honey these strange people, whom the headkeeper persists in regarding as only a little less than man and much more than beast, carefully remove, and when there is no more honey they dispatch the bread. At 10:30 in the forenoon they lunch. This refection consists of fruit exclusively, chiefly bananas and oranges. About 2 o'clock they want their dinner, which consists of rice, tapioca or some such farinaceous food, seased with sugar and sherry wine. For supper they have the same bill of fare as for dinner, with the addition of tea, prepared as for breakfast. Their method of feeding indicates not only the possession of a wonderful degree of adaptability to civilized customs, but of a desire to make progress in the way of table observances. They feed themselves with a spoon, and drink their tea from a cup with a degree of decorum that it would be a pleasure to witness in many children. Their board approximates in cost to twenty cents each per diem.

In point of expense the seals rank first. It takes about eighty pounds of flesh fish daily to feed five of them, and then, like Oliver Twist, they want more. In certain seasons they are a tremendous drain upon the treasury and will eat up a day's receipts with the unblushing appetite of the human boarder who comes late to breakfast and declines to pay for the dinner to which he has invited a friend.

Formerly the carnivora were the most expensive of the Zoo family, but it was ascertained that horse meat was quite palatable to their rapacious palate and ever clamoring stomachs as fresh beef, and now street car companies, by way of encouraging their motive power to greater endurance and longer service, hold out to breaking-up nags the certainty of being devoured by the lions and tigers if they fall by the way. The use of horse meat has reduced the expenses of the commissary department three thousand dollars a year. The cost of sustaining the herbivorous animals depends upon the price of hay.

The rhinoceros is the most greedy of all his fellow-boarders. He will eat anything almost, and desires no limit in quantity. Of hay or grass he insists upon two hundred and fifty pounds a day, and a half bushel of potatoes to him is as the meagre dish of strawberries that appears on the human boarders' Sunday table early in May. His keeper estimates ten tons of peanuts as being the most moderate quantity of his last four years' experience. The rhinoceros costs to board $10 50 a week, year in and year out.

The large elephants eat up about one dollar and a quarters' worth of food per day. The leopard and jaguar cost about ten cents per day to feed, and the giraffe calls for a daily expenditure of sixty cents. The monkeys demand and obtain a varied diet. All is fish that comes to their net, but mashed potatoes, apples, nuts and onions give rise to the loudest chatterings of joy. They have a hungry tooth for a bird, too, and woe to the feathered songster who comes into their trap.

LOST LOVE.

The heart of the simplest woman
Is a mystery unrevealed,
And the love that seems most transparent
Is most hopelessly concealed.

We care not for love while we have it,
We know not of love till 'tis lost;
We scatter its treasures broad-handed,
Nor reckon the ultimate cost.

Lo! a hand comes forth from the shadows—
A touch that I knew of old—
That could crown the gloomiest fancies
With an aureole of gold.

And I think how that hand, so loving,
That craved but to lie in mine,
Oft met an impatient gesture,
Or found no responsive sign.

And from yonder painted canvass
I catch the old, wistful look,
So timidly, mutely jealous
Of the love that I gave my book.

And I only too well remember
How I chafed at the dumb reproach,
And swore that no thought of woman
Should on *my* pursuit encroach.

Was I blind, or mad, or but heartless?
The face and the hand are gone,
The light of my life has vanished,
I am utterly alone.

The brain that her glances kindled
Is blighted and dead and chilled,
And the gorgeous dreams of the future
Can never more be fulfilled.

I loved as a man who is selfish:
She loved in a woman's way;
And man's love compared with woman's
Is as darkness unto day.

As a spendthrift scatters his birthright,
I wasted the dower she gave,
And, too late, I find my ambition
Has followed her into the grave.

ARTIFICIAL FISH RAISING.

Shad Hatching at Camp Green on the Hudson River.

Frank Leslie's Newspaper prints a very interesting account of a visit made to Camp Green on the Hudson, where Mr. M. A. Green has his shad hatching house under the patronage of the State of New York. We make some extracts showing the ingenuity of the artificial hatching process:

A bright and breezy morning found us on board the *Dashaway*, and one hour from the dock at Albany brought us down the river past Castleton, and opposite the shad-camp of Mr. Monroe A. Green. Three whistles were energetically responded to by a waving of flags, and, after a few minutes of cautious steering, we enter a tiny inlet, and drop anchor within twenty feet of the camp.

A flat-bottomed skiff bore us to a golden strand flecked with glistening pebbles, where Mr. Green, as goodly a specimen of muscular Christianity as ever satisfied our eyes, tendered us the right hand of welcome, graciously making us free of the guild.

THE HATCHING BOX.

The first object in connection with the special purpose of our visit that meets our eye is a "Horton Hatching-Box." But before describing the results obtained through the untiring energy and careful experimentalization of Mr. Green, it will be necessary to touch upon the cause before the effect, to begin at the very beginning. The camp on the Hudson is pitched upon the 18th of May in each year, and struck on the 1st day of July, as the weeds become so dense as to preclude the possibility of fishing. An appropriation being made by the State for the purpose of fish-hatching, a portion of it is applied to the raising of shad, and it is with this "item in the estimates" that we have to deal.

Mr. Green, during his studies of the habits of the finny tribe, discovered that the male and female shad during spawning time invariably swam close together, the female exuding the *ova*, or spawn, or eggs, the male emitting a whitish fluid, the milt. It struck Mr. Green that this action on the part of the male impregnated the eggs, and he resolved to test it mechanically. His first effort, on the Hudson, was a failure; his second, on the Connecticut, a success. In addition to his difficulties as a pisciculturist, he had to contend against the fierce hostility of the fisherman, who, combining in force, rose against him to a man, until he was compelled to protect his nets and his boxes, almost as he would his life. He again turned to his first love, and thirteen years ago pitched his tent by the Hudson. At that date a shad cost a dollar and was but within the reach of the gilded few; to-day the same fish can be purchased at twenty cents, and is a staple article with the laboring poor. Of a verity this is a revolution!

The sun had set, and night was upon hill and hollow and river, as we set forth with Mr. Green and his merry men to fish for shad. The staff consists of three "experts," a cook and six ordinary fishermen. The fishing is done by a seine or bag-net, and is carried on within half a mile of the camp. The net used by Mr. Green is 95 fathoms long and 25 feet deep.

A HAUL OF RIPE SHAD.

"The 'ripe' fish come up at night," said Mr. Green. "In my experience of thirteen years I caught two ripe fish in the daylight. Any fishing that's to be done should be undertaken between sundown and 1 A. M." Arrived at our fishing-ground; by the shimmer of the moon and the garish light of oil-lamps we saw the nets set, and then—the tug of war. When the line had been hauled in a certain distance, speed became absolutely essential from the nature of the seine, and fastening the end of the rope to a windlass, never before did we behold such a merry go-round as was performed by those agile fishermen while winking in the net. It was a mad whirl, a fierce chase, one after the other, and a skipping-rope performance over the creaking line, that would have brought tears of envy into the pretty eyes of a boarding-school miss. When the seine was hauled in to a given point, two men in india-rubber boots to the hips plunged into the water and hauled the centre of the seine, while two more pulled on the outer ropes. The boat now came alongside the river-side of the bag of the seine, wherein we could distinguish the unhappy captives making frantic plunges for dear life. Mr. Green was seated in the boat, a man holding a lamp over him, shedding a lurid light, beside him on the seat a round tin vessel about four inches deep; in the water an expert, and surrounding the bag of the seine the *bizarre* forms of the fishermen, in costumes that would insure the success of an opera bouffe, and, out in the dreary distance, the swiftly flowing waters of the silver gray river.

EXPRESSING THE SPAN.

Everything being in readiness, Mr. Green called out, "A female," whereupon the expert in the water plunged his hands amongst the bewildered fishes, and, firmly grasping the required "article," handed it to Mr. Green. This gentleman having cast a short, sharp glance at it, seized it by the head and shoulders in his left hand, while with his right he pressed the stomach—which was turned towards the light—running his hand, along its entire length, causing the spawn to spurt forth into the tin vessel. He then flung the fish behind him into a special compartment of the boat. "A male!" cried Mr. Green, and again the expert bringing his piscatorial knowledge into play, landed a wriggling male shad which was instantly subjected to a similar process as its female predecessor—its melt being pressed into the same vessel with the spawn. Then Mr. Green took up the tin pan and shook it slowly and gently from side to side mixing the generative issues of both fish. Very few fish came to hand. After three hauls, the last of which was made at midnight, the fishing ceased. The process of incubation shall now be described. When the tin pans receive the *ova* they are placed in a row and the washing commences. River water is poured into each pan, the pan being gently agitated the while and added to through the medium of a can for about half an hour, and until the milky cloudiness yields to clear water, the eggs settling at the bottom of the vessel. An egg that fails to become impregnated is termed a "ringer," from a ring that appears in its surface. Non-impregnated eggs are small, while those which are impregnated swell considerably. Eggs to the number of 60,000 have been obtained from a single fish, but the run is from 15,000 upwards, the average being 25,000.

MANIPULATING THE EGGS.

The eggs, after impregnation and washing, are removed from the tin pans into hatching boxes. Each box is 21 inches long, 13 inches wide and 10 inches deep. It is open at top, a gauze tarred screen at the bottom, twenty-five meshes to the square inch. The boxes, having been filled with eggs, are then launched into the waters of the inlet in gangs of six each, and moored in mid stream. Each box is provided with a float, placed at an angle of 45°, this in order to permit the water to enter at the zinc bottom and keep the eggs gently in motion. The temperature of the water is taken twice a day, and a record kept. On the occasion of our visit it was 76°, and at 76° the eggs will be hatched in three days. Pushing off in a flat bottomed scow, we were conveyed alongside the gang. The first set of boxes contained the eggs, which were white and about the size of sago ere it is committed to culinary process. In the second gang, which had been longer in the water, the eggs were like bright glass beads, the form of the fish being distinctly discernible. The third gang showed us the fish about half an inch long, resembling glass pins with glass heads. This sacque, which is situated a little to the right of the infant shad, contains nutrimentative matter that lasts for ten days, so that in the passage of the youthful navigator up the river, where it remains for one year, there is not the least fear of his perishing for lack of sustenance. The male returns from the ocean after an absence of three years the female in two years. It is singularly gratifying to be enabled to state that from 95 to 99 per cent. of the eggs are incubated by Mr. Green's simple, yet all effective, process, while no less than 15,000,000 of eggs were hatched last year. In one night's fishing alone 450,000 eggs were procured. This minute calculation of the number of eggs is arrived at by a measuring guage attached to the boxes, each square inch of box containing so many thousand eggs.

Mr. Green is about to experimentalize with a Holton hatching-box, by the use of which he hopes to do away with the boxes in the river, as in many streams there are no currents. It is already set up and presents a somewhat formidable appearance. It consists of four hatching-trays and four receiving-boxes, 16½ inches square by 16 deep, and a round bottom 7 inches deep. The river-water is pumped into a gigantic receiver, and perpetually flows from tray to box, maintaining that gentle current so vitally necessary to the process of incubation. This apparatus, it is calculated, will hatch 800,000 eggs every three days, and will be kept at work all the time. Mr. Green shipped 11,000 brook-trout eggs to Paris, where they were hatched, proving a splendid success. He has also lately transmitted to Lord Burleigh, in England, the *ova* of salmon-trout, brook-trout and white fish. They have been forwarded in a traveling box, the invention of Mr. Green. This safety conductor is 14 inches high by 13 inches broad on the inside, which is fitted up with 13 trays 7½ inches deep, with cotton-flannel bottoms to each tray. He has kept eggs for fifty-six days dry, then hatching them. Eggs demand plenty of water, or no water, and if kept any length of time in the box, require to be dampened Each of Mr. Green's traveling boxes is capable of carrying 75,000 eggs. A splendid work has been ably and bravely done; and when we come to consider what has already been achieved in egg-hatching, may we not cheerfully look forward in the near future to the choicest fish assuming within reach the poorest bread-winners among us

Typographical Horrors.

A New York letter writer thus sketches a few typographical errors:

One day last year, Mr. Greeley wrote an editorial entitled "William H. Seward." Imagine his rage when it came to him in proof headed "Richard the Third!" Yet anybody familiar with chirography, if his inky jerks can be so designated, will readily see, not only how such a mistake could be made, but how it probably would be. Again he wrote about "three men in Buckram," and the prosaic type-setter got it "three men in a back room."

And this, notwithstanding the fact that two compositors of sagacity and experience are hired at an extra salary, because they can read his copy. But George Ripley has been the victim of the grossest outrages in this line. In one of his book notices he took the liberty of quoting from Shakespeare. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity' is 'tis true." And the wretched bungler got it. "'Tis two, 'tis fifty; 'tis fifty—'tis fifty-two!" That is some worse than James F. Babcock's martyrdom, when he wrote "is there no balm in Giland?" and read the next morning, to his consternation, "Is there no barn in Guilford?" Mr. Crawford, a member of Parliament, recently sent to India the message "the news from America favors the holders," and it arrived there with the information that "news from America savors of soldiers."

FARM AND GARDEN.

GRAPE CULTURE.—The following brief, practical, and condensed rules for the management of grapes, were given by Dr. Whiting, at the Farmers' Institute, recently held at Saginaw, Mich.:

The soil best suited for the grape is decomposing shale, but any good clay soil thoroughly drained will do.

The ground should be carefully prepared, and only well-rotted manure used.

Decomposing turf is one of the best fertilizers; when it can be obtained, no other will be required.

The vines selected for planting should be good one-year old layers or cuttings. They may look small, but will make the best vines.

Good culture is as necessary to the vine as to corn or cabbage.

Mulching and watering the first year should not be neglected if drouth is excessive One good soaking is better than many sprinklings. More water can be saved with a hoe than can be put on with a sprinkler.

In planting, cut the vine back to two buds, whatever its strength or age.

Summer pruning consists in pinching off weak and straggling shoots, in order to confine the sap to the main branches.

The first summer allow but one shoot to grow. In the fall, after the first frost, cut all the summer growth back to within two buds of the ground.

The second year confine the sap to two branches and in the fall cut back to three buds each.

The third year, if your vine has made vigorous growth, a few stems of grapes may be allowed to mature, but better take off all the fruit than to suffer too much to grow.

Too heavy bearing while young will weaken the vine for a future time. The trimming now depends on what kind of trellis you wish to cover.

After you have obtained a good vigorous root, you can make it grow in almost any place or shape you wish, by keeping the branches desired tied up, and all the others pinched back.

Each year a few of the strongest branches should be allowed to grow as bearers of fruit the following year.

In trimming, cut away as much of the old wood as possible and save the new, as all the fruit-buds are on the new wood.

You can easily tell how much to cut away by holding your new wood up to the trellis and imagine a branch with three stems of grapes for each bud.

If you do not cut off enough in the fall and you find that the vine is going to be too thick, don't fail to attend to it when the new shoots are from three to six inches long, in the spring, or while in blossom. As soon as the fruit is set, examine the vine, spread out the new wood so that each bunch of grapes will hang free and clear; pick off all small stems of fruit, and fasten the vines securely, so that the wind will not destroy your crop by breaking the young and tender branches.

When the wood has grown so that there are three leaves beyond the last bunch of grapes, examine the vine, select the branches you wish to save for fruit-bearing the coming year, and keep them tied up until they have grown as long as you wish to make use of. The ends of the other bearing branches should be pinched off as soon as they reach this point, "three leaves beyond the last stem of grapes."

Break off all shoots and laterals as fast as they make their appearance, but on no account injure the leaves on the bearing canes.

The fruit will color but not ripen if the leaves are destroyed.

Grapes for fall and winter use should be picked as soon as ripe, and when perfectly dry, packed in fine, dry sawdust. Select your box or jar, cover the bottom with sawdust, then layers of grapes and sawdust alternately until full. Keep them in the coolest place you can find free from frost, until wanted for use.

DIVIDING STOCK—The following is a good method for dividing bees, and one that is both practical and easily performed by the experienced. After providing an extra hive with empty frames; or better, frames filled with comb, proceed to open the hive to be divided, and after subduing the bees with smoke or otherwise, lift out the brood combs with all adhering bees, until two-thirds of all the brood is removed, placing the same in the new hive and being careful not to remove the queen. Fill all unoccupied space in both hives with comb frames. Locate the new hives some distance from the old. All the old bees will return to the parent hive, but enough young bees will remain to care for the brood. A fertile queen may be given the new colony after forty-eight hours, or about sunset on the second day, by quietly setting her on one of the brood combs. The bees being all young, will accept her and the work is done. We introduced many queens to new colonies, last season, as here given, without the loss of a single queen. The new colony will not work much for a time, but is generally equal if not superior to the parent stock, in a few days.—*S. D. McLean, in American Bee Journal.*

BREEDING STOCK ON THE FARM.—An exchange furnishes the following good advice on the subject of farm breeding of stock:

In view of the market for choice stock lately thrown open to our farmers by the exportation of cattle and meat to Europe it behooves them to pay increased attention to the raising of superior animals on the farm. A late report on the American meat trade, by Prof. Sheldder of the Cirincester Agricultural College, England, after furnishing a mass of information on the subject, comes to the conclusion that, despite some fluctuations, the dead meat trade will rapidly increase, and that appliances for its successful management will be multiplied here and in Europe. The profits of the traffic will be, in a great measure, proportionate to the excellence of the product, and the limit to the quantity shipped will be the stowage capacity of vessels crossing the Atlantic; for, owing to the falling off in our imports, the number of ships engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade will be too small to afford room for a large export of meat together with other merchandise without advancing the freight to a figure that will prohibit further exportation.

The experience of many thriving farmers all over the country proves that a better run of animals is obtained by breeding them on the farm than by purchasing them. More care is bestowed in selecting the likely offsprings of tried animals, they will go on fattening more rapidly and uniformly than strangers pick up here and there, for it takes some time before these get acquainted and be content to lay on flesh kindly in their new home; and moreover, the tendency of prices for young stock is upwards, and the probability is very strong that ere long it will not pay farmers to go into the market for young animals. In any case it is, as a rule, more profitable to breed the stock one handles than to purchase it.

HOW TO RAISE TAMATOES.—The French mode of raising tomatoes is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the clusters, which soon push strongly, and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks and strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep them erect. In addition to this, all laterals whatever are nipped off. In this way, the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquire a beauty, size and excellence, unattainable by other means.

HOW TO KEEP BOYS AT HOME.—"A Farmer's Son," in an intelligent letter to *The Rural World*, gives a frank statement of his views as to the reason why the young folks leave the farm and the means most likely to stop the exodus. There is good sense in what he says, and it is worthy the consideration of all concerned:

Farmers' boys are human, and just as long as the present tread-mill system of farming is pursued, just so long will they crowd into cities that are already full to overflowing, and stand behind counters at starvation salaries, or try to elbow their way into professions that afford only one chance in ten of making a living. Farming, as conducted by a great many (I do not say that all farmers are so), is a perfect drudgery. I do not wonder that their sons tire of it, and become willing to do anything in a city rather than farm. If a farmer owns a good farm and has three or four sons, or five or six (which very often happens), instead of contenting himself with enough, he imagines he hasn't half land enough for the boys, so he buys another farm and goes in debt for it. Then commences the struggle to pay interest and meet payments. The farmer works and his family work. They work from Monday morning till Saturday night, and some of them on Sunday. They have no time for recreation and no inclination for it. The house goes unpainted and the yard fence tumbles down.

Improvements cost time and money, and the farmer who is in debt can spare neither. Is it strange that boys and girls, too, become weary of a pursuit out of which all the brightness seems to be crushed? There is no reason why a farmer's life and a farmer's home should not be just as pleasant as any one's, if he will content himself without owning all the land that joins him. Instead of trying to buy out his neighbors, he should devote some of his spare cash to the improvement of his home. He should have books and music and pictures. If there is any musical talent in the family, he should cultivate it. Instead of stopping to consider what the cost of a musical instrument would amount to a hundred years hence at compound interest, he should consult the present good of his family and get one. Whenever farmers' sons and daughters can have more of the pleasant things of life and less of the toil and self-denial, then and not till then will they be satisfied to stay on the farm and help to make it what it really is (if rightly conducted), the most pleasant of all pursuits.

THE MILLERS' CONVENTION.—The fifth annual Convention of millers has been held at Indianapolis, and the fact suggests the thought that a great improvement, or at least a great elaboration, has been made in millers since the olden time. The floury little man in always powdered wig and whiskers and face, taking his tolls from the farmer's sack of meal, is not typical of the class any more. The corn and wheat of the husbandman no longer keep the water wheel in motion, or give the great sails, trimmed to catch the breeze, a motive for action. Here and there among the hills, where civilization and radical invention have not intruded, the old romantic methods still prevail; but the bulk of American cereals no longer compass their destiny in the old way. The miller has become a powerful capitalist, and his mills are spacious and grand. His gnomes suggest the old-time millers. They seem to be clothed in the cobwebs of centuries, and to always have been doing that sort of thing in man's service. The miller wears no more a paper cap, but a shiny black hat, and sports glossy broadcloth. He no longer directs the hopper and the spout, but sits in his counting-room, while the shiver and roar of steam machinery tell of the force that he has set to labering for him. He also attends Conventions, reads and listens to the reading of papers just as though he was a delegate to a Social Science Convention, and perhaps gets elected Governor or member of Congress. Of course it is much better for the miller, but poetry and romance suffer from the change.

KILL THE BUGS.—To destroy bugs on squashes and cucumber vines, dissolve a table-spoonful of saltpetre in a pail-full of water, put a pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. The more saltpetre, if you can afford it—it is good for vegetables but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night and fail to rise in the morning. If it is also good to kill grub in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it—a concentrated solution applied to beans makes them grow wonderfully.

Brother Johnson Applies for Relief.

[Detroit Free Press.]

At the Limekiln Club, the other evening, the Committee on the Sick reported that Brother Remington Johnson had been sick in bed for a week, and that the club must take some action regarding the pecuniary allowance due him. "Hez de case bin extremely investigated?" asked Brother Gardner. "It hez," was the reply. "Dis Committee paid a visit to de house ez fast ez it could walk. On de way up dar we made up our minds to go right to de bottom facks in the case if we had to uncover a coffin to do it. We foun' de pashient in bed. His pulse wer up to sixteen hundred a minute, an' gainin' of de mosbun. His head war moss' hot 'nuff to fry pancakes on. His feet hung out on both sides of de bed, his hands kept gwine all de time an' his tongue war a dreffal sight to see frew a microscope, I axed him if he wanted honey, fried isters, buckwheat cakes, pigees' feet, spar'-rib, roas, beef or mutton stewed in champagne, but he shook his head in de saddest sort o'way. De darky whose mouf won't water at de ideah of eatin' sech things must be sick nuff to want a doctah an' fo' watchers. De Committee am satisfied dat Brudder Johnson hez indulged in a genoine case of chills an' fever, wid a powerful backache frown in, an' dat he am title to two dollars a week till furder notice." The report was accepted, and the Treasurer was ordered to send up the money at once.

THE Washington "*Star*" says that it was Mr. Cox of Ohio who moved that the sessions of the Potter Committee be secret.

THE TRUE STORY OF RIDING HOOD.

Little Red Riding Hood
Patiently biding, stood
Watching ma, bidding good
Dainties with care
Away in the basket,
Which Riding Hood's task it
Was—cruel to ask it—
To granny to bear.

Then heavily laden,
The dear little maiden,
So sweetly arrayed in
Her red riding hood,
Turned from the highway plain,
Past fields of waving grain,
Walked down the shady lane,
Through the dark wood.

Somehow or other,
She wished that her mother
Had sent her big brother
Instead of herself;
Through dark thickets swishing,
How vain was her wishing,
For he was off fishing,
The lazy old elf.

Now at her grandma's gate,
Why does she hesitate?
There, on the porch; elate,
Sits a big tramp.
"Now, dear, I'll trouble you;
All of that grub 'll you
Pass, or I'll double you
Up," said the scamp.

Now, then, I can't relate
Half that this tramp he ate;
Details and aggregate
Are too alarming;
Apples and sandwiches,
Pies in japanned dishes,
Bone l turkey, canned, which is
Awfully charming.

Brown bread, asparagus,
Mutton with caper sauce,
Broiled ham to taper off,
Cheese and a waffle,
Fried eggs, tomattuses;
Baked fish, potattuses,
"Good," said he, "that it is,"
Oh, it was awful!

Onions and mutton roast,
Fried tripe and buttered toast,
Oysters, they suffered most;
Bo led turkey gobbler;
Muffins and celery,
Peaches, so 'mellery,"
And how this fellow he
Went for plum cobbler!

When all the grub was done,
When there was nary crumb,
Silent he rose and glum:
With painful steps he
Walked off, as she'd kicked him,
As though some one had licked him,
Forever a victim
To chronse dyspepsia.

—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

WIT AND HUMOR.

—The cartoonist's motto—Pictures, no principles.

—A Boston man pulls down a vest that was made by Fanny Fern.

—Gladstone chops for his health. He passes out his chips to keep from passing in his chips.

—In little Readsboro, Vt., the graves of sixteen suicides puff the melancholy earth of the only cemetery.

—A Connecticut grocer who "trusted" has just killed himself with laudanum. The honest masses were too much for him.

—One hundred years ago the British troops were in Philadelphia, making obituary verses for the rebels they expected to kill.

—Some unscrupulous cynic says, "A plumber was observed to look a little startled the other day when handed a dentist's bill."

—The Indianapolis *Herald* has a subscriber in Honduras. As he has got that far, no doubt he will succeed in escaping altogether.

—A Terre Haute policeman's cow has died from eating clover that grew in a base-ball park. No accident has yet happened to his pigs.

—The Republicans to the nation: "You must either hush up about the present fraud or take back Grant and all the old frauds. Now, choose, you blockheads."

—No young lady should wear a blue bow under her chin, because a rich Cuban pirate is coming over here to select a wife, and he will not look at any young lady wearing blue.—*Free Press.*

—It never occurred to the old gentleman how to account for the peculiar odor and taste of the rain water until his hopeful son, an aspiring M. D., remarked that he was "bleaching some skulls on the roof of the house."

"COUNTRY."—No, convicts do not wear striped clothing after leaving the penitentiary. Those persons whom you saw wearing stripes while you were in town are doubtless some offenders who have not yet been forwarded to the prison. Our Sheriffs are often very dilatory.

—In an unfortunate hour an enthusiastic professor of natural history discovered that the ostrich will get on as well in this as in any other country. Now we shall have flocks of ostriches coming over here from Africa to pull the spikes out of railroad tracks for lunch, dine on the rails, and make a desert off the spades and shovels.

AN AGED HEROINE

An Old Lady Attacked by Three Robbers—She Kills Two of Them.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., June 1.—The community in the neighborhood of Tazewell Court House is in a great state of excitement over a remarkable and shocking tragedy that was enacted last night. In the woods, two miles from that place, is a small frame cottage occupied for a number of years by Mrs. Rebecca Baldwin, an old widow lady, who lived in a state of solitude. It was generally known that she possessed a little fortune in the shape of gold coin. The neighbors had often remarked that old Aunt Becky, as she was called, would some night be murdered for her money, and such has come to pass.

This morning early a friend dropped in to call, when a sickening sight met his eyes. Mrs. Balkwin lay on the floor, weltering in blood. Life was almost gone, but she was still able to speak. In the same room on the floor lay two dead men who had been killed, and lying around were two bloody clubs, a bloody ax and a Aloody knife. The old lady was able, in broken sentences, to give the following statement:

Yesterday at noon three strange men, whom she supposed to be tramps, called and asked her to change ten dollars. She complied with the request, and in doing so she displayed a good deal of money. At night, about nine o'clock, after she had retired, her door was broken in, and one of the same party that had been there during the day rushed in. She jumped out of her bed, and in her excitement threw a large bag of gold into the fire. The man stooped to jerk it out, and as he stooped Mrs. Baldwin, like a plucky heroine, seized an ax which she always kept at the head of the bed, and let the robber have a blow in the back of the head, and she did not stop until she had killed him. Then another man with a club to the rescue of his comrade, and the old lady struck him in the head with the ax. They had quite a combat, but she succeeded in killing him. While she was administering the last blow the third man, who, it is supposed, had been left outside as a guard, rushed in and stabbed her with a dirk, and, thinking she was dead, he fled.

Mrs. Baldwin recognized all the robbers as the same tramps that had visited her to get the money changed. They had been lurking around the neighborhood several days. The old lady died this afternoon. A vigilance committee has been organized to apprehend the murderer.

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR .....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE .....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 8, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McJABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

When the POTTER resolution was pending, JOHN SHERMAN was quick enough to see in it a revolutionary movement to upset HAYES' title, destroy business confidence, and Mexicanize the Government. So impressed was he, that his statement to that effect was telegraphed over his signature throughout the Union. But the investigation was ordered, and in its first day's proceedings we are face to face with the reasons of SHERMAN'S protest and his fears of revolution. He is pilloried before the country as the most infamous of men; as one who advised forgery and perjury to steal the vote of Louisiana for HAYES; and as promising, on the strength of his influence and "long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. HAYES," that his agents in the crime should be protected, and "provided for as soon as practicable after the fourth of March," when HAYES was inaugurated.

Let us glance at the details as they came out on Saturday before the POTTER Committee.

It was necessary, to make even a pretence of carrying Louisiana for HAYES, that the parishes of East and West Feliciana, which gave TILDEN a majority of over 2,000, should be excluded from the count or transferred to HAYES. The Supervisors appointed by Governor KELLOGG were ANDERSON, who testified on Saturday, and one WEBER, since dead. They at first entered into the business, but a sense of justice compelled them to report to their superiors at New Orleans there was no violence or intimidation either in the canvass or the election, and that both parishes had given large Democratic majorities. Governor KELLOGG, PACKARD (appointed Consul at Liverpool the other day by HAYES) and others set to work at once to induce ANDERSON and WEBER to make out protests that the election was illegal, to be sent with the returns to WELLS' Board. The Supervisors (ANDERSON and WEBER) would only consent to make a statement of facts in writing, on which the conspirators drew up a harmless sort of affidavits, leaving blanks to be filled in. On representation that it was necessary these affidavits should be made to save the State to HAYES, the two Supervisors weakly signed them. They feared arrest on trumped-up charges by KELLOGG'S gang, or even assassination. But they immediately joined in a sworn statement of the reasons they did so; that it was represented to them as essential to HAYES' success, and a copy of this affidavit made before witnesses in November, 1876, was yesterday presented to the Committee, *the original being now in the hands of* STANLEY MATTHEWS! In the meantime the affidavits of the two Supervisors, in the possession of the Returning Board crowd, and the "visiting statesmen," were filled up to meet the emergencies of the situation and sent to the Returning Board. But ANDERSON and WEBER got an inkling of the facts, and determined they should at least profit by the forgery. It is at this period SHERMAN appears on the scene with STOUGHTON, GARFIELD, STANLEY MATTHEWS and other Republican "visiting statesmen," who would not join with the Democratic visitors in a common effort to prevent fraud because of their tenderness about the State controlling its own affairs! The two Supervisors had an interview with SHERMAN on a Sunday evening, and that slippery individual was profuse in his promises they would be well taken care of by HAYES if they would not go back on the affidavits of intimidation and fraud in the election, forged in their names. A night's reflection convinced these two worthy individuals that on such a matter they wanted something stronger than JOHN SHERMAN'S word, so honest JOHN wrote them a letter, telling them if they "stood firm in their position," which was consenting to a forgery and perjury whereby HAYES got the vote of Louisiana, "from a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. HAYES, I (SHERMAN) am justified in assuming the responsibility of the promises made, and "will guarantee you shall be provided "as soon after the fourth of March "as may be practicable." Before this letter was made public in the POTTER Committee on Saturday, SHERMAN was summoned to appear before the committee. He did so and it was then read. His denial is lame and halting. He had no recollection of the letter; there are things in it he might have written, but altogether he did not think he wrote the letter! This ends one chapter, and in the next ANDERSON details how STANLEY MATTHEWS, who was also "aware of his great services in the election of Mr. HAYES," gave him letters all around to fix him up in a nice snug Consulate in a warm climate. STANLEY, for instance, certified to Secretary EVARTS, with whom he says he "had private conversations" on the subject of ANDERSON'S "very great services to the Administration," referring to the "difficult part" he had to play in Louisiana. ANDERSON appears to have had a number of interviews with Mr. HAYES, who endorsed one of his applications, "Give this man "a Consulship in a warm climate; this is "a special case." But nothing came of it, and ANDERSON was compelled to go back to his old profession of journalism, and is now an assistant editor on MORTON MCMICHAEL'S Philadelphia *North America*.

—This is the story we have carefully eliminated from the evidence before the POTTER Committee on Saturday, for the benefit of those who do not care to wade through such a mass of even very interesting reading. We have no doubt of its entire truth. Like MCLIN'S Florida exposure, it is confirmed in every part by circumstantial and direct evidence, long before the people.

IT WILL GO ON.

The *Leader* wants people to read over this Louisiana matter carefully, and being sure "to keep in mind the circumstances of the time," they can readily reach a conclusion consistent with the spotless innocence of SHERMAN, MATTHEWS and the whole caboodle. The "circumstances of the time" were that the Democrats had carried the State (afterwards conceded by HAYES in his recognition of NICHOLLS), that the election was the most peaceable and orderly since the war, and the vote polled the largest on both sides. We have not the figures handy but that is our impression; at least it was a very full vote. Every electoral vote from the State was necessary for HAYES. TILDEN only needed one. These were the "circumstances of the time," when old WELLS commenced his count. The necessary work was to overthrow the Democratic *prima facie* majority and it could only be done by such rascality as has been exposed, and which ANDERSON was a witness to. The 8,000 votes, constituting the Democratic majority, were got rid of by forged or lying affidavits of intimidation and violence, and a Republican majority of 5,000 substituted. Here was a change or exclusion from the count of 13,000 votes in a total poll of 150,000, in itself one of the most extraordinary achievements in our political history. The Returning Board did this work in secret. In one case—at least that of Vernon parish—it has been demonstrated that WELLS had the figures of a return altered, to accomplish the defeat of a local officer, in one of the Red River parishes. If he would do that for a county officer, what would he not do for the Presidency? The whole KELLOGG-PACKARD regime was made up of the most infernal scoundrels in the land. This is hardly disputed now. HAYES himself has conceded it, by turning them out and putting NICHOLLS in. Yet JOHN SHERMAN was there cheek by jowl with these fellows. He had the reputation of an able but very unscrupulous politician. He was authorized to speak for Mr. HAYES, and that he did so in promising offices for lawful and lawless services rendered, there can be no shadow of a doubt. It was natural he should do so. He had everything at stake. He would be the very man selected to impress and influence young ANDERSON to keep quiet, so that the forged affidavit might be counted. He did so, and the letter proves it. SHERMAN does not unreservedly deny the letter under oath, because he is in doubt whether the original has been destroyed or not. The *Leader* also speaks of the negroes not voting in certain parishes as if the fact had not been demonstrated that part of the KELLOGG plan was to send orders to the negroes not to vote in strong Democratic parishes like East Feliciana, and then throw out the Democratic majority on the ground of intimidation. That trick was learned early in the days of reconstruction robbery and villainy.

The investigation will go on until the bottom facts are reached. There is not a Democrat in this broad land that we have ever heard of who doubts TILDEN was cheated of his election. Even one of HAYES' Cabinet maintained it in the United States Senate. The sense of injustice is as keen now with nine-tenths of the Democrats, once the question is raised, as it was in the winter of 1876. We have the power and intend to use it until the crime is thoroughly ripped up, and, if possible, the guilty ones punished. In doing so we will often be compelled to use the instruments employed in the great outrage, as witnesses against its authors. This is done every day in almost every criminal court of the land. Justice would be paralyzed were the principle rejected. It is one of the most efficient means of protecting society. Now that these Presidential robbers are falling out, over their plunder, is our time and we intend to use it. The ghost will not down, nor the damned spot out, until justice is done.

THE CAMERON CHAIRMAN.

Who do you suppose it is? We mean the Chairman of the Doncameron State Committee, selected by Mr. MACKEY, DON CAMERON and HOYT? Give it up? Well it is no other than the renowned MATTHEW S. QUAY of the State of Beaver and Metropolitan city of Philadelphia, who bestrides Pennsylvania like a colossus, with one foot plashing in the chrystal waters of the Big Beaver and the other stirring up the mud of the Delaware. Only this was needed to give the people assurance of a virtuous campaign. Like Mr. MACKEY in Florida he will see a fair vote and an honest count, if it takes money to do it. And the Philadelphia Recorder's bill will provide the wherewithal. Every one of the six thousand saloons in moral Quakerdom, placed under Recorder QUAY'S charge, will be put under contribution at once to provide Chairman QUAY'S Committee—which will merely consist of QUAY and MACKEY—with campaign funds. It is not difficult to predict the direction the money will take. It will be used to elect CAMERON first, CAMERON second and CAMERON third, and if any remains it will be held in reserve to apply to the necessities of the Legislative contest for Senator. Will not BUSSEY of York, be there, that good old man who voted QUAY into the Recordership to help DILL! He takes "sugar" in his always.

We catch, in this appointment of QUAY, as Chairman of the CAMERON State Committee, the full drift of the persistent struggle of the Cameronites to pass the Philadelphia Recorder bill, and their zeal and success in "convincing" bummer Democrats in the Legislature from Philadelphia of the necessity of the Recorder law. Chairman QUAY'S office is worth not less than sixty thousand dollars a year, and Recorder QUAY is much too generous a man, not to agree in advance, if he got the office, to hand over the first year's picking, to Chairman QUAY to be used in electing CAMERON to the Senate. The CAMERONS are generous enough with their own money on a pinch, but they much prefer the people should pay the bills. And that's how it came about the Recorder bill was passed; why QUAY was appointed Recorder; and why he was then selected as Chairman of the CAMERON State Committee.

THE one mistake that the President has made in this business has been in the giving to these Louisiana politicians of consulships and collectorships.—*Dispatch.*

The *Dispatch* unwittingly falls into a grave blunder. The error of Mr. HAYES has been in not giving more plums and making them richer. When it becomes a necessity to bribe an individual, inconveniently familiar with your secrets, to silence; once admit the necessity, we say, and any outlay is true economy. See how nicely PACKARD has been fixed off with the Liverpool Consulate said to be the best Federal office in the President's gift. He will give no trouble. Nor have old WELLS and ANDERSON been loose of tongue. They are well fixed, as are the two "cheap darkeys" of the Returning Board. NOYES at Paris, STOUGHTON at St. Petersburg, KASSON at Vienna, and probably a hundred others we might name from the Blue Book, give no trouble. They have their reward and it is satisfactory. The conspiracy to steal the Presidency was a big one and Mr. HAYES forgot the little fish had to be taken care of as well as the big ones. Instead of throwing scraps to the civil service reformers to conciliate them, he ought to have taken care of his own household. ANDERSON, the witness, should have had something real nice. And MCLIN too, and DENNIS; it was folly to cast them out from the feast. So the *Dispatch* will see that Mr. HAYES' error lies in the fact that having once set out to bribe the ardent patriots that foisted him into the Presidency, to silence, he should have cared for the little knaves as well as the big ones.

THE news from Oregon admits of no doubt we have gained a great victory. Our majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be from five to twelve. Indications are we have also carried a part of the State ticket, but it will be a day or two before this is fully determined. This victory is a foretaste of the great victories to come in the fall, and clearly shows that the utter downfall of the tottering Republican party is near at hand. Our rooster has heard the news and is happy not only over the present victory but of prospective ones. This first achievement should encourage every Democrat in our State and all States holding elections in the fall to put their shoulder to the wheel and labor assiduously for the success of the party, that all may claim credit in bringing about a grand triumph in every State. Senator MITCHELL will not now be his own successor.

THE people of Germany are daily realizing more and more the effects of the diffusion of Socialistic doctrines. In our dispatches this morning, it is stated the country trembles with the shock received at the late assassination, as it is gradually leaking out that Dr. NOBELING had been chosen by lot to commit the deed. A dispatch from Socialist sources acknowledges they would like to have the Emperor out of the way, as he is regarded as an obstacle to creating reforms in the empire. These revelations of the feelings of Socialist leaders will doubtless induce the Government to adopt severe repressive measures. The report that a regency has been proclaimed may be premature, but it goes to show that the Emperor is not considered out of danger, and his death would not be altogether unexpected.

THE New York *Evening Post*, good Republican authority, and violently opposed to the POTTER investigation, has this special dispatch from Washington:

Mr. Matthews is greatly troubled by Anderson's testimony, and is in some doubt as to the best course to pursue in the circumstances.

The current of talk among Republicans is that if any more of the President's intimate friends have been as indiscreet as Matthews in writing letters the Republican party will find their load is as much as can be carried safely.

Representative Charles Foster said in reply to an inquiry this afternoon that he never had the slightest idea that Matthews had been guilty of writing such letters as Anderson produced, and that the developments were a great surprise to him.

William E. Chandler said to your correspondent that Saturday's revelations regarding Matthews showed that the Republicans made a great mistake in characterizing the investigation as revolutionary, and in trying to prevent it. The country will now believe, he thinks, that the Republican leaders wanted to prevent an investigation because they knew it would unearth some transactions which would injure their party. The result of the investigation thus far only proves, he says, what he (Chandler) has charged, and if the Republican party wants to survive such exposures it must cut loose from and repudiate the men engaged in them.

A VERY remarkable statement was made in the Senate on Saturday as to the manner in which General GRANT once performed his constitutional duty of approving bills. Mr. WINDOM said: "I know of one or two occasions in which the sundry civil bill has been carried by the armful to the President; without any reading, without ever his reading it, without all the items even being included in the bill, it has been signed and fixed up by the committees afterward, after Congress had adjourned." Mr. EDMUNDS said to Mr. WINDOM that he ought not to tell of such a thing, and asked him "how did the President faithfully support the Constitution and sign a bill in that way?" and Mr. WINDOM replied that he only knew the thing was done, and he had nothing to say in regard to the President's duty on the subject. The sundry civil bills is the refuge for all jobs put through Congress.

ANDERSON, the witness, was on the rack of cross-examination yesterday, in the POTTER Committee, and did not develop a beautiful character. No one supposed he would. The men who had the confidence of KELLOGG and PACKARD, and were advised to crime by JOHN SHERMAN, would hardly pass muster in a Young Men's Christian Association; but for all that, their testimony may be true, and will be accepted if supported by other evidence and the probabilities of the case. In the courts every week criminals are convicted on the testimony of accomplices, the general rule being to accept the evidence of subordinates against principals. That rule applies with great force in this Presidential inquiry. The scoundrels that should be exposed and punished are the "statesmen" and big politicians who Mexicanized the Government. It is a question now of coming back to law and honesty.

THE POTTER Committee has divided its work. MCMAHON, MORRISON and BUTLER remain in Washington. Messrs. POTTER, BLACKBURN, STENGER COX and REED go to New Orleans, while Messrs. HUNTON, SPRINGER, and HISCOCK are in Florida by this time. The Florida Committee expects to get through in a couple of weeks. In Louisiana it will take a longer time. The sub-Committee in Washington will continue taking such evidence as may be presented.

THE general tone of the Republican papers just now is that there are bad men in both parties. When in power they devoted a great deal of time in investigating committees, in rooting out the bad men in the Democratic party, As they opposed with remarkable unanimity any attempt by the POTTER Committee to probe things, the inference is irresistible that the "bad men" in the Republican party should be let alone. They have use for them. That's the logic of the *Dispatch*.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad bill has "gone up" for this session, Senator MATTHEWS, who has it in charge having made a motion to postpone it until the next session.

Mr. BRIGHT and Lord Beaconsfield are still passing compliments. Neither will spare the other whenever he gets a chance to kick. The last sortie of the kind was Mr. Bright's sneer at the Premier for his Jewish descent. Mr. Bright seems to have forgotten that he has himself Jewish blood in his veins, his great grandfather having married a Jewess named Martha Jacobs. Referring to this uncalled for kick, and the supposed Quakerism of Mr. Bright, the London *World* remarks that Cobbett said:

If you were to lock up together four-and-twenty Jews and four-and-twenty Quakers, and leave them without food and alone for forty-eight hours, you would find at the end of that time that the four-and-twenty Quakers had eaten the four-and-twenty Jews.

THE Albany *Law Journal*, commenting upon the passage of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, says:

"We imagine that the repeal of this law will be of considerable benefit to those of the profession engaged in general practice. The incoming of the bankrupt law nearly destroyed the collection business; a debtor that could be made to pay only by means of legal process being, as a rule, on the verge of bankruptcy, and a suit against him liable to be defeated by bankrupt proceedings. Then the law made certain acts, such as the non-payment of negotiable paper, acts of bankruptcy, and debtors were compelled to pay in cases where they would have resisted under other circumstances. In these two ways the statute discouraged litigation, and it was also injurious to the profession for the reason that the fees and expenses of bankruptcy proceedings were paid out of funds which, under the pre-existing laws, would have very generally been spent in litigation."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SENATOR DILL seems to be swearing in the people of his Senatorial district without distinction of party.—*Philadelphia Times*

THE Lewisburg *Chronicle*, the Republican organ at the home of Senator Dill, refuses to hoist the name of Colonel Hoyt for Governor. The machine seems to be working badly in that region. Probably ex-Representative Wolff could explain.

SENATOR DILL went to Middleburg, the county seat of Snyder county, on Monday, to attend to some law business. The citizens turned out, regardless of party, to give him a reception, and Republicans united with Democrats in making speeches in his praise.

THE National-Labor-Greenback party of Blair county met in Convention at Altoona on Monday and nominated M. K. Moore and Dr. Walter Bell for Assembly, together with a full county ticket. Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, was named for Congress.

THERE are five colored men on the Republican State Committee, as follows: W. D. Forten, Philadelphia; William Nesbit, Altoona; George H. Green, Oil City; S. A. Neale, Allegheny City; William H. Messick, Erie. On Republican tickets colored voters scarcely find a place, and when the do they are generally defeated.

WHAT is intemperance? was one of the interesting questions which received a judicial settlement in New York the other day. Chief Justice Daly, who rendered the decision, thinks a man who habitually drinks every day is not intemperate in the eye of the law unless he does so to such an extent as to injure his general health.

THE Perry County Republicans fire the first shot at the Republican Legislature which held over for extra pay. At their County Convention on Monday they resolved that "the pay of members of the Legislature should not exceed $1,000, and that future legislators should not receive pay for extra time." This is something that will spread, if it's given half a chance.

FOLLOWING are the successful nominees at the Republican primary election of Butler county: Congress—John M. Thompson. Assembly—W. P. Braham, Thomas Hays. Sheriff—Warren McCreary. Prothonotary—A. G. Williams. Register and Recorder—H. H. Gallagher. Clerk of Courts—W. A. Wright. Treasurer—A. S. Craig. County Commissioners — David Douthell, Jonathan Mabury.

The following are the Republican nominations in Lawrence county, made on Monday: Congress, W. S. Shellaberger; Legislature, Captain W. H. McCandless, Walter Fullerton; Prothonotary, W. C. Eckles; Treasurer, W. H. H. Shafer; Commissioners, James D. Bryson, Robert Mehard; Auditors, John M. McKee, L. Paldwin; Coroner, Dr. D. P. Jackson.

THE Republicans of Blair county have nominated M. Alexander for Congress and M. Edgar King and B. L. Hewitt for the Legislature. Congressman J. M. Campbell's nomination for Congress is assured in the district by the instructions of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria in his favor. Mr. King served during the last session of the Legislature, having been elected in 1877 to fill a vacancy, and Mr. Hewitt served two sessions in the House several years ago.

THE Democrats of Fayette county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Charles E. Boyle, subject to the action of the conferees of Fayette, Westmoreland and Greene: Senate, Thos. B. Schatterly; Legislature, Dr. Buttermore and Jacob Provius; Prothonotary, James M. Oglevee; Register and Recorder, John W. Darby; Treasurer, M. F. Franks; Commissioners, George W. Shaw and Thomas Hazen; Auditors, George W. McCray and George W. Kern; Poor House Director, David Morgan.

THE Huntingdon *News* (Ind.) says of Mr. Africa, Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs: "In every position, public or private, in which he has been placed by party or society, he has discharged his duties faithfully and satisfactorily. He is a genial, well informed citizen, who wins the respect of all with whom he comes in contact, whether employe or acquaintance. He will no doubt poll a large vote in this county, and if elected will reflect the same credit as head of the department that he has thus far as deputy."

THE Democrats of the Fifth Representative district of Luzerne county held a convention on Wednesday, and nominated Martin McDonough, of that place, for the State Legislature. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the course of Hendrick B. Wright and declaring in his favor for the House of Representatives, United States Senate or any other important office lying around loose. McDonough, the nominee of the Convention, has been a storekeeper at Minoka, three miles from this city, up wards of ten years, and stands well with his party.

THE Democracy of Mercer county, on Monday last, nominated the following ticket, at one of the largest attended Conventions ever held in the county, presided over by Hon. James Sheakley:

Congress, A. D. Gillespie of Greenville; subject to the decision of the District Conference; Assembly, George D. Herbert, C. W. Heydrick, Joseph M. Sheriff; Sheriff, Leander M. Ormsby; Prothonotary, John S. Williamson; Commissioner, John P. Derr, George H. Smith; Recorder, F. H. McGuigan; Clerk of Courts, John H. McKean; Treasurer, J. W. Page; Poor Director, Samuel Houston; District Attorney, John McClure; Auditor, Stephen Barnett; T. S. Powell.

THE Philadelphia *Times* gives this sketch of "our George," as they call him over in Washington county. We may supplement it by saying Senator Lawrence is eloquent in his speeches at home *against* the Camerons, and eloquent in his votes at Harrisburg for them. Says the *Times:*

Mr. Lawrence entered the House a full generation ago as a Whig representative from Washington and served two years. Just thirty years ago he was first elected to the Senate over the late William Montgomery, who was the ablest man of the opposition in the county. Ten years later he was returned to the House, and was re-elected in 1859. In 1860 he was again elected to the Senate by the overwhelming Democratic district of Washington and Greene, defeating Mr. Buchanan. In 1864 and 1866 he was elected to Congress; in 1873 he was chosen at large to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1875 he was again elected to the Senate by the Washington and Beaver district, for one year, and re-elected in 1876 for the short term of two years. He has been Speaker of the Senate, and is one of the most accomplished parliamentarians in the body. The vote for Senator in 1876 was 9,565 for Lawrence, Republican; 8,544 for J. B. Gibson, Democrat, and 43 scattering. The vote in the District last November was 7,093 for Passmore, Republican; 6,315 for Schell, Democrat, and 627 for Emerson, Greenback.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A SPANISH rosary is now fashionable in Paris as a belt.

COL. HOYT, Republican candidate for Governor, is suffering from the gout.

"I HAVE only one confidential friend, and she bears my name."—*Frank Moulton.*

MR. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is slowly recovering from the effects of his fall on Wednesday.

No man can guess my plans. No man knows my plans. Because I have no plans. —*General Butler.*

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, according to the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, is "a lean and slippered pantaloon."

IT is conclusive proof of Bishop McCoskry's innocence that he has not yet been invited to lecture.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was a precocious youth and at ten years of age translated Latin poems.

THERE were, at the close of the last quarter, ending March 31, over 39,000 postoffices in the United States.

THERE were 132,000 admissions to the Paris Exhibition last Thursday, the day of the Voltaire and Joan of Arc celebrations

MRS. JULIA LEE, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College last year, and has already an excellent practice in Greenville, Cal,

A MODE in household finery quite new is the introduction of tiny buttons for sofas, chairs and ottomans. They keep in place the tidies.

AUGUSTA CHAMBERS, who went out as leading lady in a theater at Deadwood, Black Hills, has received 276 offers of marriage in two months.

NOTWITHSTANDING many vicissitudes in the succession of the Crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia for two centuries and a half has been fifteen years.

ROBERT MORRIS, of Morrisania, left an ample allowance to his wife as long as she remained his widow, and doubled it in case she married again. Go thou and do likewise.

AFTER the close of the recent revival meetings at New Haven there was a great rush of relic hunters, and the table which Mr. Moody used there will be broken up and sold.

THE clergymen of Jefferson county, Ga., have tendered their thanks to Hon. Herschel V. Johnson for his efforts, as Judge, to elevate the moral tone of the community.

HENRIETTA, the youngest daughter of R. H. Dana, jr., of Cambridge, who was educated at a Paris convent with the present Queen of Spain, is said to have become a Catholic recently.

D. W. THOMPSON, of Greenwood, Mississippi, has married his mother-in-law, a marriage void under the State law. So that the couple have the choice of living apart or of removing to another State.

OWING to a compositor's error a circular issued the other day by Mr. Frederick Vokes, the dancer, was made to read: "I offer my shanks to all who have favored me with their patronage."

ON the 16th of July there will be opened, in Berlin, a general international exhibition of paper, stationery, and the industries relating thereto. The display will remain open until August 31st.

SAN FRANCISCO has a Boys' and Girls' Aid Society numbering 900 members. They have a library of more than 2,000 books, and a penny savings bank, into which $545 were dropped in small coin, last year.

THE New York *Herald* complains "that there are too many stylish mothers who, themselves liking the attentions of men, dress out their fourteen-year-old daughters so that their feminine attractions are noticeable to our sex."

KATE SOUTHERN'S ride from her prison to one of the Georgia penitentiary camps seems to have been a continual ovation, and a purse of money was collected for her. She will have her husband and baby with her during her ten years' imprisonment.

THERE is in England a Rivers Purification Association, which for an annual subsidy undertakes to relieve cities of all trouble as to their drainage. The association has for some time done this work at Coventry, and has now taken Hartford in hand.

MR. HELMBOLD'S wife lives in Philadelphia, and leads a comfortable life on the income of $200,000, which Helmbold settled on her before their troubles. Helmbold himself receives a fair income from a drug house in New York, who have the control of his nostrums.

TWO of the musicians in Queen Victoria's service being strict Methodists, refused to practice on Sunday. They were dismissed, and she has restored them saying: "I shall not permit any of my people to suffer on account of their religion; and shall not allow any rehearsals on Sunday."

IN Paris a preacher told two American ladies who were fanning themselves during his sermon that they must either keep the fans still or go out of the church. They preferred to go. They stamped out with much show of indignation, and scowled and made unpleasent faces at the minister as they departed.

A SCOTCH pastor met one of his flock who had just been married for the third time, and said to him: "You'll be getting rich by your wives, John. You'v got money with each of them." "Nae so much," says John. "What wi' bringin' 'em in and puttin' 'em out, there's nae muckle mair o' them."

AT a recent wedding the "best man" handed to the clergyman at the close of the service a counterfeit $5 note instead of the ten gold eagles that had been placed in a richly knit silk purse by the groom, and left in his friend's keeping. Had the note been genuine the fraud never would have been discovered.

ONE George Foy, a young man from Bordeaux, threw himself from the top of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. His fancy was to die in a state of nature, and consequently he divested himself of his clothing before jumping. He had for some time been subject to religious ecstasies, and as he jumped he shouted, "God calls me; I am here."

A SPECULATIVE San Francisco theatrical manager has engaged Henry Ward Beecher to give ten exhibitions of himself on the Pacific coast for $10,000 and an allowance for expenses. Beecher will deliver a lecture at each exhibition. The price is high, but yet the speculator ought to make money on the two evenings in Salt Lake, where there must be a strong curiosity to see Beecher.

"SPECIAL CASES."

How Mr. Hayes has Provided for the Ballot Thieves.

A Roster of Criminals in Office as Pay for Crime.

"Appoint this gentleman to a Consulate in a warm climate. This is a special case R. B. H."

[From Washington Post of Monday.]

Of course Mr. Hayes knew nothing of the frauds that placed him in President Tilden's seat, nor had he the least personal acquaintance with the individuals who perpetrated them, and yet see how many of them he has made "special cases" of.

Mr. Noyes, who divided the swag among the Florida thieves, was made Minister to France.

Mr. Stoughton, who "conferred" with Anderson and other Louisiana culprits, was made Minister to Russia.

Mr. Kasson, who was one of the visiting statesmen, and helped steal the Florida vote, was made Minister to Austria.

Mr. McLin, who confesses that he helped steal the Florida vote, was made Chief Justice of New Mexico.

Mr. Dennis, who confesses to the frauds that made it possible for McLin to steal the Florida vote, was appointed, on the special request of Hayes, which was "written with a blue pencil," a special Treasury agent.

Gov. Stearns, who held the fort while Cowgill and McLin stole the Florida vote, was made one of the Hot Springs Commissioners.

Mr. Cowgill, who completed the theft of the Florida votes, was made United States marshal.

Thus Noyes, Kasson, McLin, Dennis, Stearns and Cowgill, through and by whom the four votes of Florida were stolen from President Tilden, have all been recognized by Mr. Hayes as "special cases," and rewarded accordingly.

Wm. Pitt Kellogg, for helping steal the vote of Louisiana by bracing up the Returning Board and such supervisors as Anderson, received a seat in the Senate, to which he had no title, through the single vote of Stanley Matthews, the friend and representative of Mr. Hayes.

S. B. Packard, who helped Kellogg steal the Louisiana vote, received the biggest consulate in Europe.

Geo. L. Smith, who forged and falsified the returns of De Soto parish, was made Collector of New Orleans.

Jack Wharton, who assisted, was made Marshal of New Orleans,

Madison Wells, who was one of the thieves whom Kellogg braced up, was given the office of Surveyor of the Port.

Tom Anderson, who was another Returning Board thief, was kept in office as Acting Collector, even after his conviction of forgery and theft. This was a *very* special case.

Casanave, the third Returning Board thief, was made a Naval Officer.

Kenner, the fourth and last Returning Board thief, perjurer and forger, was given a place in the Custom House under Principal Thief Anderson.

Gen. John M. Harlan, who was one of the referees in the Feliciana Anderson case, was made Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

George A. Sheridan, for helping to keep the Returning Board thieves stiff, was transplanted to Washington and made Recorder of Deeds.

Dan. Weber, who, at the request of John Sherman, stole the vote of West Feliciana, was promised in writing a consulate, but was killed before he could be appointed.

J. E. Anderson, for complying with John Sherman's request to the extent of signing a protest he knew to be false, and which was afterwards forged to the extent necessary to steal the parish of East Feliciana, was personally and in writing recommended by Mr. Hayes for "a consulship in a warm place."

A score of clerks, supervisors, constables and others who helped forge or cover up others' forgeries have all been provided for, but these we have enumerated were "SPECIAL CASES." Still we have no doubt that Mr. Hayes was perfectly innocent, and that these appointments were all accidents.

Still Happy.

[Detroit Free Press.]

For the past two weeks a Woodward avenue druggist has put up a prescription of some kind or other about four times a day for a certain small boy, besides filling orders for a large variety of patent medicine and porus plasters. The sales were all cash, but the druggist's curiosity was at length aroused, and he said to the boy:

"Got sickness in the family?"

"Kinder," was the reply.

"Your father?"

"Yes—all but me. Ma is using the plasters for a lame side and taking the tonic for a rash which broke out on her elboys. Pa takes the troches for tickling in his throat, and uses the amica on his skin. Louise uses that catarrh snuff and the cough medicine. Bill wants the brandy for a sprained ankle, and the squills are for the baby. That's all but grandma, and this prescription is to relieve the pain in her chest and make her sleep harder."

"Rather unfortunate family," remarked the druggist.

"Well, kinder, but pa says it's cheaper than going to the seashore, and so we plaster up and swallow down and feel purty happy, after all."

Aaron Burr in His Last Days.

An old doctor who saw Aaron Burr in his last days has been talking about him recently, and says:

"He was the wreck only of the glorious man he had been, but the fire of genius blazed in him still. He had a grand head—a splendid head—with the most brilliant eyes I ever saw, but below the head he was little more than a helpless skeleton. I can't say what was the matter with him, any more than general debility, but what was the cause of that debility I cannot say, as I was not his attendant physician and never thoroughly diagnosed his case. Dr. Harrison attended him regularly, but I never asked him any questions, and I never gave Mr. Burr any medicine except two or three times, when I was called in consultation, and prescribed anodynes to relieve the great pain in which he seemed to be all the time. I never saw him stand up. Always in his room he was lying upon his bed or couch, and when in a carriage he was supported by pillows in a semi-recumbent position. He had a very strong Irish woman in constant attendance upon him, and when it was necessary to move him, even to carry him down to the carriage, she would just pick him up in her arms and take him along. He could not have been a very heavy load to carry, for he was fearfully emaciated, reduced, seemingly, to little or nothing but skin and bone. All power of moving his lower extremities seemed to have been lost. 'Was he religious?' Well, judging from the profanity he would pour out at that woman, when her handling hurt him, I should say not, decidedly not."

CROSS-FIRING.

Radicals Again Fail to Entrap Anderson.

A Wily Trick That Proves an Egregious Failure.

A Counterfeit Copy of the Anderson-Weber Agreement Shown Him

But He Sees Through the Deception.

The Cross-Examination Closed and Anderson Unscathed.

MORE EXPOSURES.

UNPUBLISHED TESTIMONY NOW BROUGHT OUT.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the hurry of selecting from the notes of Anderson's testimony on Saturday, some interesting points were overlooked by the reporter. The omissions are now supplied.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S EXPLOITS.

After the introduction of Sherman's letter to Anderson and Weber, the witness went on to testify as follows:

The day after the receipt of that letter I went down to the custom house and met Nash, who was a member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional district, in which East Feliciana is located. Nash came to me and stated that the Returning Board was going to throw him out. I asked him why they could not make a case for him if they could for Mr. Hayes. He said they could make a case equally as good with Mr. Hayes of course, but that Kellogg was his personal enemy, and of course would beat him. I said, "Nash, now wait for me a few moments until I have an interview with Kellogg." Nash waited a few moments and I saw Kellogg coming up the steps. I followed and said, "Governor, what are you going to do in Nash's case?" He said, "Nash is beaten. Of course the majority against him is 6,000." I said "the majority against Hayes is 10,000." He said "that may be a different thing." I said "it may be a different thing in your estimation, but not in mine." "Now," said I, "I will tell you what you can do. You either return Nash for the Sixth Congressional district or I will burst this whole thing." He was standing on the steps, and I laid my hand on his shoulder, and he said, "By God, if you want to put your neck in a halter you go ahead and do it. I am Governor of this State. I control the police and control the courts." Said he, "a word to the wise is sufficient." I said, "Now, Governor Kellogg, if you mean that for a threat, it is thrown away. You have got to return Nash for the Sixth Congressional District." We discussed the matter a few minutes, and he said, "you go, tell Nash to make up a good case in St. Landry, Livingston and Tonatkisoho."

THE INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The witness' testified that shortly after his arrival in Washington he went to the President with Dr. Darrall and Mr. Nash.

Question—State what passed there?

Answer—I had a private letter to the President from a friend of his in Ohio.

Question—What was his name?

Answer—Mr. P. B. Conn, of the Steubenville (Ohio) *Herald*.

Question—Were you present at the interview with the President?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—What took place there, and what was said to you? What statements were made by you, by Dr. Darrall or by Mr. Nash?

Answer—Dr. Darrall made no statements. Dr. Darrall and Mr. Nash urged my consulship, and after they had made their arguments, Dr. Darrall presented this letter from Mr. Conn. The President picked it up, read it over very carefully, put it in his pocket and made a memorandum, "Please appoint the gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate. This is a special case." He signed it, "R. B. H.," and I took it over to the State Department and filed it there."

HOW SHERMAN TREATED ANDERSON.

The witness stated he went to the Treasury Department but failed to see Mr. Sherman. So he called at his house one evening and sent in his card. He came into the parlor and the following scene occurred:

I introduced myself as Mr. Anderson. As he pretended not to recognize me, he sat down on a sofa. Said I, "Mr. Sherman, I came here for a position." Said he, "I have got no position for you in my department." I told him I did not expect a position in his department. I wanted it from the State Department. Then he said "you had better call on Mr. Evarts." I told him I had filed my application with Mr. Evarts and what I wanted him to do was to use his influence to get me the appointment. He replied that he neither proposed to use his influence for me in his department nor in any other department, neither in Mr. Evarts' department, nor in any other, and just then Governor Wells of Louisiana, came in and I took up my hat and left and I never saw Mr. Sherman since until last Saturday.

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

ANDERSON GOES THROUGH THE ORDEAL WITHOUT BEING ENTRAPPED.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The cross-examination of James E. Anderson, in the Potter Investigating Committee was commenced to-day by Mr. Reed, one of the members. It was largely devoted to endeavors to convict the witness of discrepancies between his testimony of Saturday and statements heretofore made by him before the Senate Investigating Committee that visited Louisiana last year. The bulk of the examination was as to minor details which would not be of any general interest to the public. The contracts between Anderson and Nash, and between Anderson and Weber, were largely used for the purpose of showing contradictions and discrepancies and a disregard of moral considerations on the part of the witness.

For instance, he had stated on Saturday in relation to the Nash contract, that at the time of its date, he had no evidence of fraud in his possession and had not pretended that he had, and yet the contract recites that he is to suppress evidence, showing that East Feliciana had been fairly carried by the Democratic party, the consideration for such suppression being that Nash was to secure the position of naval officer for him. He was pressed on that point as to whether the statement on Saturday "that he had no such evidence" was correct or not, and he asserted it was, except that he

HAD THE SHERMAN LETTER IN HIS POCKET

at the time, (if that could be construed into such evidence) and also except he had knowledge that the vote of the State was to be thrown out on forged protest. He admitted he did not expect to get the position of naval officer. He was then asked the following questions:

Question—Then that agreement does not express the truth?

Answer—No; not in that sense.

Question—You simply took this paper like a sort of immoral promissory note?

Answer—That is about the construction which a moral might put upon it.

Question—You were not very particular about stating facts exactly in it. What you wanted was to get the thing in shape so that it would hurt Nash if he did not carry it out?

Answer—That was it exactly.

Question—Is that sort of transaction one which you frequently enter into?

Answer—No; I never entered into anything of the kind before until I was brought in contact with Republican officials in Louisiana.

Question—It is a common sort of document in Louisiana?

Answer—Yes; it is a common thing in Louisiana.

Question—Something like this: "I hereby confess that I stole $10, and in consideration of that I will give John Smith an office," and you both sign, and that binds you. Is that the sort of agreement you are in the habit of making?

Answer—No; I am not aware of its being a habit.

Question—You do not know how many more of these little promissory notes are out?

Answer—That is the only one.

Question—You tried it off on a colored man first?

Answer—Yes.

Question—This little arrangement which you entered into with Weber, was that a sort of promissory note?

Answer—I do not know that we promised anything to anybody.

Question—This arrangement with Nash was, (you say) so that Nash would not throw you over?

Answer—Exactly.

Question—You got a thing that would blacken him if he did?

Answer—Yes.

Question—And as for yourself, the blacking would improve you, would it?

Answer—I do not know whether it would or not. Mr. Reed—I think it would.

THE WEBER CONTRACT.

The cross examination was then directed with the object of showing a contradiction between the statement in the Weber contract (that the parish had been carried by the Democrats by legitimate means) and the statement made in Saturday's testimony that there had been some intimidation in the parish.

A long time was consumed in this branch, the witness having repeated what he said on Saturday that in the protest, the words "Republican" or "Democrat" did not occur, and was asked whether he had omitted them purposely. He said he had, and that he had done (as in the Weber contract) with the object on his and Weber's part of protecting themselves.

Question—You gave testimony on one side of the question before the Senate Committee?

Answer—Yes.

Question—You carefully suppressed all evidence that had a tendency to help the other side?

Answer—I did. I was trying to carry out my implied bargain with Sherman, and suppressed as much truth as possible, without swearing to a lie.

Passing on to Anderson's examination before the Senate Committee, he stated that he had purposely confounded the two documents. There were, he said, one affidavit and two protests, and in my statement I tried to carry out, as far as possible, my implied agreement with Mr. Sherman, and I confounded the affidavit with the two protests.

Question—Did you do it purposely?

Answer—I did.

Question—Then, under oath, you purposely misled that committee?

Answer—I misled that committee purposely.

Question—So that before that committee you meant one thing in your own mind and conveyed another thing to the committee?

Answer—Exactly.

Question—And you went through the whole examination under oath in that manner?

Answer—Just in that manner.

Coming down to his testimony as to the interview with Mr. Sherman at Moreau's restaurant at New Orleans, he was closely cross-examined and made to repeat in detail the circumstances of the interview, but his answers to all the questions did not show any notable variation or discrepancy.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the Committee adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

ANDERSON TRIUMPHANT.

CLOSE OF HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION—FRENCH TESTIFIES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Potter Investigating Committee having reassembled, General Butler, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, James E. Anderson swears that between May 25 and June 1, Stanley Matthews told him, I have just to-day had a letter from the President in regard to your case, and I have written him such a letter as will secure your appointment to some position, and that on or about June 2d, the President said to witness he had received a letter from Matthews, requesting him to give him a place; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish to the committee all original letters above mentioned which he has recieved, if any, or certified copies thereof.

ANDERSON RECALLED.

James E. Anderson was then recalled, and Mr. Reed continued the cross examination.

A SHARP TRICK.

The copy of the agreement between Anderson and Weber, which Anderson stated in his testimony on Saturday that he had mailed to Stanley Matthews, was produced by Mr. Cox, a member of the Committee, who had procured it from Matthews. It corresponded in every particular with the copy already given in evidence, but Anderson on critical examination, declared that it was not the copy which he had mailed to Matthews, though the writing of the body of the paper and of the signatures was an excellent counterfeit presentment of his handwriting. In fact, he would say the paper was the same, were it not that he was positive there had been two spots of red ink on the upper and lower corner of the paper on which it had been written, and he erased these spots with an eraser, and the paper now presented showed no evidence of such erasures.

The object of putting this paper into the case is not very clear for the present. Cox made a statement that in accordance with a suggestion from the chairman, he had called on Matthews and requested the production of the Anderson-Weber contract, and that Matthews, in compliance with the request, had handed him this paper.

ANDERSON EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

Witness still persisted in declaring it was not the paper which he had mailed to Matthews. Witness was cross-examined minutely as to the circumstances attending the signature of the Anderson-Weber contract. At one time, he testified to his recollection of its taking place at the office of Seymour, a notary public, and another time expressed a doubt as to whether one set of signatures (there were two sets to the same paper) may not have been made at the Custom House; then he could not fix it definitely where the first set had been made, but he inclined to the belief that both sets were signed at Seymour's office.

In reference to one of those variations, Mr. Reed said;

Mr. Reed—You stated distinctly the first set of signatures were executed at Seymour's office.

Witness—Then I am willing to correct it.

Question—Do you say that is not your handwriting on this paper (the copy of the Weber agreement as furnished by Matthews)?

Answer—I say that to the best of my knowledge and belief it is not my handwriting.

AN EXCELLENT COUNTERFEIT.

Question—Can you make it no stronger?

Answer—I can make it stronger by saying I think it an excellent counterfeit of my handwriting.

Question—Do you know whether it is your handwriting or not?

Answer—I know that it is not.

Question—And you swear that it is not your handwriting?

Answer—I swear that it is not my handwriting. That copy was not written by me.

Question—And you swear that this is not the original paper?

Answer—It is not the original paper.

Question—Is this Weber's signature to it?

Answer—It is neither Weber's signature nor my signature.

Question—Is that the signature to it of Seymour, the Notary Public?

Answer—As nearly as I recollect it is.

Question—Was the original all in your handwriting?

Answer—It was without erasures or interlineations, except erasure of the two blots.

Question—Is this letter (handing one to the witness) in your writing?

Answer—It is.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

The letter was put in evidence, as follows:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 7, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews:—DEAR SIR:—Packard, on Monday, concluded that his only hope lay in his ability to frighten the President by a threatened exposure of the rascality committed during the past campaign, and his agents have been at work since then endeavoring to collect evidence. He has sent for me three times during the past two days, and yesterday two of his trusted friends, in order to induce me to go with them and to convince me that the President could not throw him over, gave outlines of a plan by which they claim they can bring him (the President) to terms, viz: Three of electors on the Republican ticket will swear that they did not vote for Hayes, but voted blank; that they did not sign the certificate, their names being forged, &c. Of course, they commit perjury, but that is a small matter here. An intimation through the press that their designs were known, and would be promptly met, might deter them (the electors) from making the attempt. I have posted Gen. Harlan on the subject. In January, the party holding the Pitkin *et al.* agreement was requested by them to destroy it. He refused. He also refused to return it to me, but said he was willing to comply with their request. I deemed it best, and it was burnt to-day in my presence. Enclosed find the Weber agreement. This is the last piece of documentary evidence in existence. I will now have to trust entirely to you, as the ill feeling borne me by the Republican leaders has been intensified by my refusal to aid them in their infamous scheme.

Truly yours,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

The Matthews copy of the Nash agreement was then handed to the witness for identification. He said he thought it was the same which he had given to Matthews, but that since the other had been altered, he would not like to state so positively under oath.

The witness was reminded by Mr. Butler that he had promised to produce letters written to him by Mrs. Jenks. He said he had only been able to find the first of them as his wife had destroyed all the papers in this case that she could get her hands on.

MRS. JENKS' LETTER.

He produced a letter which he had found, and it was put in evidence, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ST. JAMES HOTEL, January 17, 1877.

Dear Mr. Anderson:—As I was writing to the Captain to-night, I thought I would do myself the pleasure of writing to you also. I came here three days ago to see my elder brother on some family business. About a month before I left home, I got a letter from you addressed to the Captain. I kept it a good while. I opened it, because the Captain was over at Bayou Bonfouca at work, so I did not get to give it to him at all. So you must not not think hard of him for his seeming neglect in answering your kind letter. The affair has not as yet got anything from the party, nor ever will. We are altogether left out in the cold. I presume we should be forever running any risk for it. I can't help laughing when I think what fools we all were, to be sure you is well as us. In your letter, you did not mention what document you wished to get. Is it S. letter to D. and you; if so, why did you not say so? Almost all our old friends have gone. Secretary Evarts' clerks went out Wednesday and Postmaster is in U. S. employ watching Government logs. I am at the St. James. I always stay here. Will remain a few days. Would be glad to hear from you if you can make it convenient to write. Hoping you are well, I am as ever your friend,

AGNES D. JENKS.

Excuse the paper. Excuse the chirography. I am quite tired out with my long journey.

The witness explained that the Captain meant Mrs. Jenks' husband, and that the Captain S. with a dash meant Sherman, and that the whole phrase meant "Sherman's letter to Don and him."

MATTHEWS HOLDS BACK SOME LETTERS.

Mr. McMahon asked Mr. Cox whether Senator Matthews had given him all the papers and letters he had relating to the matter?

Mr. Cox—No, sir; I did not so understand it. I only understood him to state that these were the originals of Nash and Weber agreements, which I specially inquired for. I only asked for these two papers. The letter accompanying the one (referring to that given above) he thought had better come with it as part of that particular transaction.

The Chairman—Anderson says he wrote a number of letters to Senator Matthews.

The witness—Yes, I wrote probably a dozen or more.

The Chairman (to Butler satirically)—You would like to have all of them?

Butler—I suppose somebody would like to have them.

THE PITKIN AGREEMENT.

Mr. McMahon (to witness)—What was this Pitkin agreement referred to in your letter to Stanley Matthews as having been destroyed?

The witness—It was not really an agreement. I went in one day to Pitkin and told him that on account of my refusal to make a protest I had made enemies of all Democrats, and that as Democrats thought I had made a protest I had made enemies of all Democrats, and I asked him what assurance I would have that I would not be left entirely out in the cold. In answer to that he sent me up into one of the rooms and said he would assure me if I would stand by the party they would provide for me.

Question—What do you mean by this statement in your letter as to electors not signing the certificate?

Answer—The statement was made to me that three of the Presidential electors, Burns, Marks and Levisee, had voted in blank, and that their names had been forged to the electoral count, and I found out afterwards that there was a good deal of truth in that claim. Dr. Gray of East Feliciana (one of Packard's friends), remarked to me one day that he would be damned if they attempted to throw Packard overboard if they wouldn't squelch Hayes and the whole Republican party.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FRENCH ON THE STAND.

French, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was sworn and examined in reference to the electoral return of the State of Louisiana, which the committee seems to find some difficulty in tracing or getting hold of.

French testified that during the last session he had received by the Adams Express a box which he had understood to contain electoral returns of Louisiana; that he kept it sealed and under guard, occasionally taking it to the committee room where Henore, the Louisiana Secretary of State would open it, and when he was done with the papers, the box would be sealed again and placed under guard. French, two or three weeks after adjournment, sent to the office of the Adams Express addressed to Honore by his directions, and that he had never heard from them since.

The committee then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned until to-morrow.

BEAVER AND WASHINGTON.

The Ring Nominees in Both Counties —Quay and Rutan's Men, Etc.

BEAVER COUNTY FIGHT.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

BEAVER, PA., June 3.—There was a bitter fight in the Beaver county Republican Convention held here on Saturday, when the following ticket was nominated: Congress, W. S. Shallenberger; State Senate George V. Lawrence; Assembly, John Caughey and G. L. Eberhart, over Brown, by 371; Sheriff, A. J. Lawrence, over J. R. Pendleton, by 44; Register and Recorder, James J. Stohes, over Johnston, by 127; Treasurer, W. F. Dawson; Clerk of Courts, Charles A. Griffin, over James A. Anderson, by 307; Commissioners, Thomas B. Hunter, Levi Fish and Samuel Nelson.

The ticket, with one or two exceptions, is composed of Quay-Rutan men. Both of those high officials of big salaries were here to run the machine. There is much dissatisfaction over the ticket, and the chances are that Mr. Pendleton, the defeated candidate for the Shrievality nomination, will run as an independent candidate. A movement was made in the Convention that hereafter the primaries in this county shall be conducted according to the rules of the general election; the officers to be sworn and the ballot boxes sealed and left in the keeping of the judge of election. The general election law places the boxes in the hands of the nearest Justice of the Peace, but this righteous measure was promptly squelched by the wire pullers. H.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 3.—Boyle's majority over Kaine, for Congress, is 1,168. Schnatterly's majority over Newmyer, for Senator, is 817. A. D. B.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., June 3.—The Republicans nominated the following ticket here to-day: Congress—W. Shallenberger. Senate—George V. Lawrence. Assembly—Joseph R. McLain, John S. Duncan and J. W. Stephens. Treasurer—S. C. McGregor. Register—W. H. Underwood. Prothonotary—John W. Seamon, Jr. Recorder—Workman Hughes, Jr. Clerk of Courts—B. Franklin Hasson. Commissioner—N. M. Brockman, Samuel R. Hawkins.

Active Service

cannot wear out the teeth, that are brushed daily with Sozodont. If it were in universal use the dentist would have little to do, for it is a positive preventive of dental disease.

"Stick!" said Sumner, He referred to Spaulding's Glue.

VICTORY!

Good for Oregon

The Legislature Conceded to the Democracy.

The Majority on Joint Ballot From Five to Twelve.

A Portion of the State Ticket Also Democratic.

And Whittaker, Democrat, to Go to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALA., June 5.—A Portland dispatch says that additional election returns indicate that Whitaker, Democrat, is elected Congressman by a small majority.

It is conceded that the Legislature will have a Democratic majority on joint ballot, variously estimated from five to twelve. It is generally conceded that but for efforts to force the election of Mitchell, the Legislature would have been Republican. Republicans undoubtedly elect their candidates for Secretary of State and Treasurer. It is believed Beekman, Republican, is elected Governor by a small majority.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Stanley Matthews Asks For a Whitewash Committee

To Exonerate Him From His Connection With Louisiana Electoral Frauds.

Wood's Tariff Bill Defeated in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. BLAINE submitted a resolution that the President be requested to communicate all correspondence between our Government and the Government of Her Britanic Majesty in regard to inviting other maritime Powers to accede to the three rules prescribing the duty of neutral governments, as set forth in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington. Agreed to.

The Post Route bill was then taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment that the President and Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive free through the mails, written or printed communications not exceeding two ounces in weight, the name of the President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives or delegates, Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House, to be written on the envelope, etc.

Quite a lengthy discussion ensued as to the propriety of restoring the franking privilege, and finally the amendment of Mr. Hamlin was rejected by a tie vote—Yeas, 29. Nays, 29.

The Committee on Postoffices and Postroads having reported an amendment providing for a semi-monthly mail between the United States and Brazil, one line to ply between New York and Rio de Janeiro and the other between New Orleans and Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. WITHERS submitted an amendment so as to provide that the New York line should touch at Norfolk. Agreed to.

Mr. MAXEY suggested an amendment to provide that the first departure of the steamship of the first line shall not be later than the 1st of July, 1878, and the first departure of the steamship of the second line shall not be later than the 1st of February, 1879. Agreed to.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the House took up the bill amending the revenue laws.

Mr. VANCE offered an amendment preventing the removal from State to Federal Courts of suits for the violation of State laws against any Internal Revenue officer. Adopted by a vote of 106 to 98.

No further progress was made on the bill.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. Lynde to West Point instead of Mr. Blount, who is unable to attend in consequence of other duties.

The House then took a recess until evening, the session to be for the discussion of the Life Saving bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Mr. BURNSIDE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consider and report upon the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the army, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations to be considered as an amendment to the army appropriation bill, and also that it be placed on the calendar to be considered as an independent measure in case it should not be acted upon as an amendment to the army bill. So ordered.

The Senate joint resolution granting the use of artillery tents to the soldiers reunion to be held at Centerville, Ia. Passed.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Legislative, Sudicial and Executive Appropriation bill, and a conference with the House was requested.

Mr. MATTHEWS moved to postpone the Texas Pacific bill until December next, but subsequently withdrew his motion, and Mr. JOHNSTON will speak upon the bill to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the consideration of the proposed Brazilian steamship line.

Mr. MAXEY supported the bill and Messrs. Kernan and Whyte opposed it. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Bayard and Blaine took part, Mr. WHYTE submitted an amendment, so as to have three lines of steamers, one from New York, one from Baltimore, and one from New Orleans.

Mr. FERRY inquired if the Senator would vote for the bill with his amendment.

Mr. WHYTE replied he would not. He only submitted an amendment to test the sense of justice of the Senate.

Pending discussion, Messrs. Windom, Allison and Eaton were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the discussion of the bill reorganizing the life saving service, and after a speech by Mr. COX of New York was passed.

THE TARIFF QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The House, then, after quite a long discussion, went into Committee of the Whole (Tucker in the chair) on the Tariff bill, all general debate being, by a vote of yeas, 129; nays, 86 limited to two hours.

Mr. BURCHARD spoke in favor of tariff revision and a reduction of duties. In all fairness and justice to all industries of every section of the country, there ought to be a revision of tariff duties. The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, imperfect as it was, was infinitely better than the present tariff rates.

Mr. GARFIELD appealed to the House not to permit the country to be thrown into confusion by letting a bill become a law which was so threatening in its character. He hoped he would sit here to-night till the first clause was read, when he would move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. WOOD then moved the committee rise.

Mr. GARFIELD and others hoped the committee would not rise.

The committee refused to rise.

Mr. WOOD then called for the first reading of the bill.

Messrs. CLYMER, Kelley and others moved to dispense with its first reading, but the Chairman decided that that required unanimous consent, and he directed the clerk to read the bill.

Mr. KELLEY—Let it be read by paragraphs.

Mr. WOOD—No; let the whole bill be read. You have never read it.

Mr. KELLEY—I have read it and considered it more thoroughly than the Chairman.

After the clerk had commenced reading, Mr. CONGER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, but the Chairman refused to entertain the motion and the reading of the bill was proceeded with amid great uproar and confusion. The reading was interrupted by the proposition of Mr. BUTLER to have a square vote to-morrow at 12 o'clock by yeas and nays on the motion to strike out the enacting clause.

The proposition was assented to.

The committee rose and the House took a recess until evening, the session to be for debate only on the Mexican Award bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. MATTHEWS said: Mr. President—I rise to a personal explanation on a question of privilege; I feel I owe a duty to myself, as well as to the Senate, which, however unpleasant, I cannot in justice to either further postpone or omit. Newspapers published here and elsewhere, contain reports of statements made under oath in another place in reference to myself, which are calculated to reflect upon my character and standing as a member of this honorable body. These statements appear to be designed to establish,

First—That I was in some way connected, by participation or encouragement, in the perpetration of alleged frauds in the Presidential election in 1876 in Louisiana, at, or about the time of the canvass and return thereof.

Second—That I was a party or privy to the promises, protection, and reward to the officers charged with the duties in connection with that election, and the returns thereof made in consideration of frauds and perjuries committed, or to be committed, by them in reference thereto.

Third—That having subsequent knowledge of such frauds and of such promises, for the purpose of concealing the former, by assisting in the execution of the latter, I used my personal and official influence to procure for James E. Anderson official employment in the Executive Department of the Government.

SOUNDS VERY NICELY.

To each of these accusations, whether expressed or implied, I reply by an emphatic denial. I deny I was connected in any way, by participating or encouraging, by knowledge, consent or connivance, with any frauds, real or pretended, in the Louisiana election. I deny that I was a party or privy to any promise or protection or reward to any one in consideration of the commission by them of frauds, real or pretended, in that election. I deny that I made efforts to procure official appointment for Anderson, with a knowledge or belief on my part that he, or any one else, had been guilty of any fraud in connection with that election, or in fulfillment of any promises of reward that had been made him on that or any other consideration whatever.

ASTOUNDING IGNORANCE.

On the contrary, I assert, upon my honor as a Senator, and upon my oath, that I do not know, and never have believed, that any such frauds were, in fact, ever committed; that I do not know that any promise was ever made to Anderson, or to anyone else, in consideration of fraudulent services in connection with the Presidential election. Anderson, in my little intercourse with him—all of which has taken place since March 4, 1877—never asserted expressly, or by any inuendo intimated that Sherman or anyone else had ever promised him office, or anything else, either for doing wrong or right. He never asked anything from me, or through me, by virtue of any such promise.

On the contrary Anderson expressly and passionately appealed to me on the sole ground that he had rendered honest, honorable, lawful and efficient service to the Republican cause in Louisiana, at the sacrifice of time and money, and peril to his life, and that he had for that cause incurred the odium and hostility from his political opponents. The only wrong I understood or believed him to be guilty of was in having previously untruly pretended he had been guilty of things he now again pretends to confess. That wrong I had no information of until after his appeal to me had been responded to by an act of my good will in his behalf. His disclosure of it, with the delivery of false documents, which constituted it, I supposed was atonement for and the undoing of it. Upon that footing only, I received them, it never intended by him, and was regarded by me as an for a moment occurring to me that the possession of them by me could be misconstrued into an offence, and believing that the only use which their publication could serve, would be to propagate a mischievous and scandalous falsehood.

ACKNOWLEDGES ONE ERROR.

The only error, if there be one, of which I am conscious, in having recommended to office a person who had meditated and prepared a wrong, which, had it succeeded, would have withdrawn from performing it. But as there seems to be an attempt to magnify it into one link, into what is alleged to have constituted a conspiracy against important public rights, and as the coloring that sought to be given to my conduct, affects my standing and character in this honorable body, I consider it a matter of privilege that the Senate should inquire into the subject, as affecting it not less than myself.

WANTS A WHITEWASH COMMITTEE.

I have the honor accordingly to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven Senators be appointed to inquire into and consider all things touching the matters stated and referred to by the Senator from (Mr. Matthews), and the events connected thereunto, and particularly that connection, if any, that Senator had with any real, or pretended frauds, or other wrongs committed in the conduct and returns of Louisiana, in 1876, and with any promise of protection or reward, if any, made by any one to James E. Anderson, or others, in consideration of, or connection with any official conduct by Anderson, or others, in relation to said elections or returns, and into all the circumstances of any recommendation by the said Senator, of said Anderson, for appointment to office, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a clerk and stenographer, and have leave to sit during the recess. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill in relation to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Placed on the calendar. In explanation of the bill, Mr. THURMAN said it was a bill to create a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and was identical with the bill recently passed to create a sinking fund for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad recently passed.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

The morning business having been concluded, the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was taken up in accordance with the agreement yesterday.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in opposition to the bill and in favor of that introduced by him some time ago amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad act.

Mr. LAMAR replied and moved that the Texas Pacific bill be made the special order for the first Wednesday after the first Monday in December next, but subsequently withdrew it at the request of Mr. CONKLING, who suggested that several Senators were absent who desired to be heard upon that motion. He then gave notice that he would submit the motion to-morrow.

BRAZILIAN MAIL SUBSIDY CONSIDERED.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Post Route bill, and discussion in regard to the Brazilian mail subsidy was continued.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY opposed the bill, and said he was opposed to any subsidy to a steamship line, because it would only be injurious to all other lines between the ports named. Equity in all such matters was justice, and competition was the life of trade. These subsidies tended to destroy both. There was but one way that he could see to build up commerce, and that was to give general security to all engaging in commerce. He was opposed to all subsidies upon principle. He then referred to the proposed Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific roads, one advocated by the Senator from Mississippi (Lamar), and the other by the Senator from Virginia (Johnston), and said he was opposed to both.

Mr. BECK opposed the bill in a lengthy speech, and argued that it was for the benefit of John Roach. This was a bill of a wasteful subsidy of donation without consideration. By this bill five and a half million dollars must be appropriated to pay fishery award, four and a half millions to pay arrears of pensions under the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, and other money must be appropriated, yet we were going into the subsidy business. Where was all this money to come from? It could not be raised by increasing the tax on beer or on distilled spirits. It could not be raised by taxing banks, and the tariff could not be increased. Where did the Senator propose to get the money from? These were important questions for American Congress to consider. We were protected to death, and now it was sought to subsidize us to death.

Pending discussion, Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Burnside in regard to the termination of the contract in case of failure to make a regular voyage for a period of fifty days, and it was modified by Mr. Burnside so as to make the period sixty days instead of fifty, and as modified was agreed to.

The question then recurred on amendments of Mr. Eaton providing for compensation of ten dollars per mile instead of thirty dollars as proposed by the committee, and the first part of the amendment was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 28. The second part of the amendment limiting the contract to five years instead of ten as proposed by the committee was agreed to by a rising vote—yeas, 27; nays, 23.

Mr. GORDON submitted an amendment providing that unless the service shall be established on the New Orleans line by the 1st of February, 1879, the contract with the New York line to commence the 1st of July, 1878, shall shall be cancelled.

THURMAN OUTSPOKEN AGAINST SUBSIDY.

Mr. THURMAN said if there ever was unanimity in any community it was among the people of Ohio on this question of subsidy. The opinion of the people is that State had been expressed by resolutions through the press, and in every way, and there never was a man more completely instructed than he was. Therefore he would vote against the bill. This was a scheme to take money out of the National Treasury to make these ships profitable. The more he looked into this the more he found it a gratuity.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and Mr. THURMAN called for a separate vote on the amendments in regard to the Brazilian subsidy. They were concurred in—yeas, 26; nays 18.

Messrs. Garland, Conkling, Cameron, Johnston, Kirkwood, Saunders, Allison and Chaffee, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Bailey, Davis, Hereford, Saulsbury, Edmunds, Randolph, Whyte and McCreery, who would have voted in the negative.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE RESTORED.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY submitted an amendment restoring the franking privilege to the President and Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives for all public business, and it was rejected by a vote of yeas, 20; nays, 29.

After some further discussion, Mr. PADDOCK renewed his amendment restoring the franking privilege to all those named in the amendment of Mr. Christiancy so as to allow them to send and receive through the mails written and printed communications not exceeding two ounces in weight.

Mr. DAWES submitted an amendment to strike out the words, "and receive," so that they should send only communications through the mails, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. SPENCER submitted an amendment to increase the weight of such communications to two and one-half ounces. Agreed to.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Paddock, as amended it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 19.

The question then being on the passage of the bill as amended, Mr. THURMAN said he thought the best thing to do was to kill the bill, and then they could put in a post route bill in proper form.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 24; nays, 15.

The Senate then at five P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A session was ordered for Saturday night for debate. The consideration of the bill amending the internal revenue laws was resumed.

WOOD'S BILL DEFEATED.

The House, by a vote of 134 to 120, struck out the enacting clause of the Tariff bill, thus defeating it.

MEXICAN AWARDS.

Consideration of the Mexican Claims bill was then resumed.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the Senate bill so as to provide that nothing in the act should be construed as precluding the President and Secretary of State, on application of the Mexican Government, from considering any particular claim therein awards against Mexico have been made, or from the investigation of any alleged frauds or perjury materially affecting said award, or from suspending payment of such claim pending such negotiation between the United States and Mexico, and so as to provide that the President may consider petitions of claimants whose claims were rejected by a commission or umpire, or whose claims from any cause failed to be considered, and to provide for a rehearing thereof. Adopted—yeas, 117; nays, 107.

The Senate bill as amended passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill amending the internal revenue laws.

Mr. COVERT offered an amendment fixing a tax upon all snuff and chewing and smoking tobacco at twenty cents per pound; upon cigars $8 00 per thousand; upon cigarettes weighing not more than three and one-half pounds per thousand, $1 25 per thousand, and upon cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $5 00 per thousand.

Mr. TUCKER moved to amend the amendment so as to reduce the tax on tobacco sixteen cents.

After a long discussion, Tucker's amendment was adopted—yeas, 126; nays, 88.

The House, without coming to a vote on Covert's amendment, adjourned.

FOREIGN.

TEXT OF THE CONGRESS INVITATION.

LONDON, June 3.—Following is the text of the German note of invitation to the Congress:

"The undersigned, Ambassador of the Emperor of Germany, has the honor, by the order of his Government, to convey to His Excellency, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, the following communication: In conformity with the initiative taken by the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet, the Government of His Majesty, the Emperor, has the honor to propose to the Powers who are signatories of the treaties of 1856 and 1871 to meet in Congress at Berlin, to discuss there the stipulations of the preliminary treaty of San Stefano, concluded between Russia and Turkey. The Government of His Majesty, in giving this invitation to the Government of Her Brittanic Majesty, understands that in accepting it, the Government of Her Brittanic Majesty consents to admit free discussion of the whole of the contents of the treaty of San Stefano, and that it is ready to participate therein. In the event of the acceptance of all the Powers invited, the Government of His Majesty proposes to fix the meeting of the Congress for June 13. The undersigned in bringing the above to the knowledge of His Excellency, has the honor to ask him to be good enough to acquaint him, as soon as possible, with the reply of the British Government."

ENGLAND'S REPLY.

The following is Lord Salisbury's reply to the foregoing:

"The undersigned, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's communication inviting Her Majesty's government to take part in the Congress at Berlin for the discussion of the stipulations of the preliminary treaty concluded at San Stefano

ACROSS THE WATER.

Emperor William Again Fired at While Out Driving.

Arrest of the Assassin While Attempting to Commit Suicide.

Collision Between Two Iron Clads.

250 Lives Lost and About the Same number Saved.

LONDON, May 31.—The Grosser-Kurfurst came in collision with the iron-clad Koenig Wilhelm, at 9:45 this morniug, three miles off Folkstone. The Grosser-Kurfurst sank almost immediately, and her boilers exploded as she went down. The weather was bright and the sea calm at the time of the disaster.

It is reported from Dover that only eighteen persons out of a complement of four hundred and sixty officers and men on board the Grosser-Kurfurst, were saved. Boats went from the shore, and were sent from other vessels of the German fleet to the assistance of the drowning people, and it is hoped more lives were saved.

THE NUMBER OF LOST AND SAVED.

Later.—According to a telegram dispatched by Rear Admiral Batsch from Folkestone, 183 men were saved. Most of the estimates give the Grosser Kurfurst's crew at about five hundred.

A report resting upon the authority of the Sandgate Coast Guard says 255 were saved. The Coast Guard however, state they are informed the Grosser Kurfurst's crew was nearer that number than five hundred. It is reported that twenty-two of the rescued have since died from exhaustion.

The Grosser-Kurfurst was the flagship of the squadron. The Admiral commanding the squadron was among the saved.

Mr. Smith, first Lord of Admiralty, in the House of Commons to-day, confirms the report that the collision occurred while the Grosser-Kurfurst was endeavoring to avoid a merchantman. He said a dock was preparing at Portsmouth for the reception of the Koenig Wilhelm. She is now proceeding thither.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

A steamer just returned from the scene of the disaster, reports that the Koenig Wilhelm was able to proceed down the channel, probably for Portsmouth. The Preussen remains on the spot. Nothing is to be seen of the Grosser Kurfurst. The captain of a fishing boat makes the following statement: "My boat with other vessels was returning to Folkstone when we noticed three ironclads coming down. The Grosser Kurfurst parted her helm to clear the bark. The Koenig Wilhelm pulled hard a-port and struck the Grosser Kurfurst forward of her mizzen mast. The Kurfurst went over on her broadside and sank in five minutes. She went down in fifteen fathoms. All hands jumped overboard. Our boats reached the spot directly afterwards and rescued twenty-seven men, including three officers. Other boats rescued a number of the crew, all of whom were transferred to the Koenig Wilhelm. Captain Batoch of the Grosser Kurfurst, went down with his ship. The boilers did not explode, but escaping steam must have scalded persons in the water. The Koenig Wilhelm had her bows stove but the leak was stopped with hammocks. The collision was caused by the Koenig Wilhelm parting her helm too suddenly."

THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

DOVER, May 31.—The German squadron consisting of three ironclads, Preussen, Grosser Kurfurst and Koenig Wilhelm passed Dover at 8:45 this morning, bound for Plymouth, whence it expected to sail for Gibraltar. When the squadron was off Ludgate, about five miles from the shore, one of the ironclads was observed to be gradually keeling over on her beam ends, and men were seen crowding on the bulwarks. In about five minutes the vessel went down on her side, her boilers blowing up as she sank. Boats from the other ironclads were launched, and a number of Folkstone fishing smacks, near by, hurried to the scene. It is hoped many lives were saved. The Folkstone life boat was launched, but arrived too late to be of service. Several steamers have gone to the scene of the disaster from Dover. It is believed that the Koenig Wilhelm, which ran into the Grosser Kurfurst, is very badly damaged.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, June 2.—While the Emperor was taking a drive this afternoon some shots, apparently proceeding from a house on avenue Unter Den Linden, were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and on the cheek by buck shot and small shot. The would-be assassin is Dr. Nobiling, occupying departments at No. 18 Unter Den Linden. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel keeper, and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendants jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed, and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness. At seven o'clock this evening no serious apprehensions were felt as to his condition.

THE EMPEROR RECEIVES THIRTY SMALL SHOT.

The following is taken from the official accounts and bulletins published in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor: Nobeling fired twice with a double barreled gun and the Emperor received about thirty small shot in his face, head, both arms and back, but this evening his general condition had improved in a satisfactory manner. An immense crowd from all parts of the city thronged into the avenue Unter Den Linden on the news becoming known.

The assassin is Karl Edouard Nobeling, a native of Kalino, near Bernbaum, aged thirty-two years. He is a resident of Berlin, a doctor of philology, an agriculturist, and habitue of Democratic Socialist clubs. A quantity of arms was found in his apartments. He fired on the persons attempting to arrest him with a revolver and then inflicted severe wounds on his own head. He confesses the crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motives. He is at the hospital station of Molkenmarkt police district, and is attended by his mother and daughter.

THE ASSASSIN A SOCIALIST.

Nobeling has confessed that he cherished the murderous design for eight days because he considered the Emperor's removal would be a public benefit. He declared that he favored socialism, and had attended socialistic meetings. Some accounts say Nobeling is supposed to be dying. It is known that a few days ago Nobeling unsuccessfully applied for Government employment.

LONDON, June 2.—In consequence of Dr. Nobeling's attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, Crown Prince Frederick William and wife started for Berlin.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Discussion In Senate on the Fishery Award.

Legislative, Judiciary and Executive Appropriation Bill Passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the final adjournment of Congress on the 10th of June, with the amendment of the House fixing June 17th as the date.

Mr. WINDOM moved to refer the resolution and amendment to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HAMLIN hoped the amendment would be concurred in now. He thought the sooner the day of final adjournment should be fixed the better it would be.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired consideration of the matter, and the resolution might as well lay over until to-morrow, when it could be disposed of, and upon his motion the resolution was laid on the table to be taken up to-morrow.

A JUDICIAL-POLITICAL DEBATE.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill providing for the appointment of additional Circuit Judges in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, composed of the States of Indiana and Illinois, which led to a political discussion.

Mr. BLAINE, referring to the remarks of Messrs. Morgan and Hill, when the bill was up on Wednesday last, said they desired to have the bill postponed until a Democratic Senate could confirm the appointments. He thought it a most extraordinary statement. The whole history of the Democratic party for sixty years has been to make the Supreme Bench of the United States a political bench. He referred to the appointment of Mr. John G. Crittenden by President Fillmore, and of Judge Badge by President John Quincy Adams, and said that a Democratic Senate refused to confirm these nominations.

Mr. THURMAN said that while 3,600 suitors in Chicago were waiting to have their cases decided, the Senator from Maine (Blaine) was raking up the records of the country to find out the politics of the Judges appointed. There were two sides to the question, and if the Senate would agree to adjourn on the 17th of October instead of on the 17th of June, he (Thurman) would enter upon the discussion of that question with the Senator.

Messrs. MORGAN and HILL denied that they desired to postpone the appointment of Judges until there should be a Democratic Senate, and argued that there should be some general law on the subject, and Judges should be appointed without reference to politics.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. WALLACE presented a resolution from the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, against any decrease in the army. Referred.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to alter and amend the laws in relation to the filing of the Pacific railroad reports, and also amend the title of the bill so as to read: "A bill to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts, and other purposes." Placed on the calendar.

He gave notice that he would call the bill up for consideration in the morning hour at an early day. It was a measure which would meet no opposition, and the passage of the bill as soon as possible was necessary.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely on the bill recently introduced by Mr. Matthews, making a pre-emption to the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, deceased, for part of the Fort Dearborn reservation at Chicago, and to confirm purchases of other parts in their titles, and to convey to the city of Chicago the streets and alleys of said reservation. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At the conclusion of the morning business, consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Judiciary and Executive Appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the amendment of Mr. Spencer to continue the clerks to the Committee on Military Affairs during the recess, at an annual salary of $2,200, and after a lengthy discussion was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 9.

Several other unimportant amendments were agreed to, and the bill having been considered in the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third time and passed.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to take up the concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, approving the views of that Committee embraced in the report to accompany the bill, providing for the payment of the award made by the Fisheries' Commission, at Halifax, under the treaty of Washington.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the concurrent resolution by adding the words, "that, if under the circumstances, the Government of Great Britain shall receive the sum of money referred to, the provisions of said treaty on the subject ought to be terminated at the earliest day consistent with the provisions of article thirty-third of said treaty."

In explanation of the amendment, Mr. EDMUNDS said the eighteenth article gave us the right of inshore fishing and the other article gave Her Majesty's subjects the right to bring fish into the United States free of duty.

Mr. OGLESBY opposed the amendment, and during his remarks said he had hoped that Canada would at some time peacefully become part of the United States; but this award business would sow seeds of hate, and the result would be Canada would become part of the United States by force. He characterized the award as an outrage, and said the British people knew today it was an outrage. He argued that the Geneva award was less than we should have received in England perpetrated damages upon us to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars during the war. She prolonged the war, misled and deceived the South and pilfered and preyed upon the North. We should deal with the British Empire as she deals with Russia; deal with the English people as their equals in power and civilization. By right of civilization the Dominion of Canada belonged under the protection and under the cover of the American flag. He predicted that trouble, grave and lasting, was to grow out of this matter.

After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Edmunds was adopted, and the concurrent resolution approving of the recommendations of the committee, that the President be authorized to pay the award, if after further correspondence with Great Britain he shall deem that the national honor demands it, was agreed to as amended by Mr. Edmunds.

The Senate then adjoured till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill giving Circuit Courts supervisory jurisdiction in certain criminal cases. Passed. It gives Circuit Courts jurisdiction on writs of error in all criminal cases tried before District Courts where the penalty is confinement in a penitentiary or jail, or where the fine may exceed $5.0.

The bill amending the act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from the State Courts," was made the special order for June 8.

The Geneva Award bill was made the special order for the first Wenesday of next session.

The bill appropriating $500,000 for the construction of a fresh water basin for iron clad vessels near the Norfolk Navy Yard was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

At the expiration of the morning hour, discussion arose as to business to be first considered, in the course of which Mr. WOOD stated he would at the first opportunity move to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and Mr. O'NEILL said that when that was done he hoped general debate would be limited to three or four hours. Finally, sessions were ordered for Monday night for the consideration of the life savings bill and for Tuesday night for the Mexican award bill.

DISCUSSION IN AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill amending internal revenue laws.

Mr. CLYMER offered an amendment providing that any person who purifies, refines or manufactures less than five hundred barrels of spirits a year, containing forty gallons proofs spirits to the barrel shall pay a license of one hundred dollars instead of two hundred dollars as now. Adopted.

After considering five of the twenty-five sections of the bill the House adjourned.

ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.

Text of the Platform Adopted by the State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, May 31.—The Democratic Convention adjourned *sine die* last night. The following is the platform:

The Democracy and Conservative people of Alabama, in convention, reasserting the principles announced in the convention of 1875, do resolve and declare that the Democratic and Conservative party of law and order is the only party of the Constitution, and to its patriotic and unceasing efforts, under the blessing of God, is due the final defeat of the Radical leaders in their wicked design manifested from the inception of the reconstruction to destroy the peace, happiness and prosperity of both races in the South by involving them in ceaseless turmoil and collision.

That the financial distress, extending in many localities to misery and want, is necessary to growth of profligate expenditures, fraudulent practices and class legislation which has marked the course of the Republican party.

That by creating new and useless offices and endowing those already created with princely perquisites inconsistent with the simplicity of our system of government, and they have organized an army of officials now attaining strength which Daniel Webster warned forty years ago would endanger the liberties of our people.

We denounce the methods, the measures and the men who are responsible for them, as unworthy the support of a free and virtuous people.

We congratulate the whole people of Alabama upon the reign of good will and conciliation, the sense of liberty and security which pervades the entire limits of the State, and while we renew the pledge of protection to all of such people, we recognize and hold essential, that without abridging the rights of any class, these great results have been achieved and can alone be maintained by the union of the great governing race, the white people of the land.

That it is the purpose of the Democratic and Conservative party of this State to preserve inviolate its obligations to the people and to *bona fide* creditors of the State.

HAYES' TALK.

He Indorses the Gettysburg Interview.

He "Sees Nothing in the Interview Which He Cares to Deny."

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President, after reading the account of utterances attributed to him in an interview at Gettysburg, was reminded he had hurried conversations with persons who called to pay their respects, on the subject of the Potter investigation, which formed a basis of the reported interview. The following article in that connection, published here, is substantially true, as has been ascertained from a trustworthy source:

When the Presidential party arrived at Gettysburg on the evening before Decoration Day, it proceeded to the residence of Mr. McPherson. This was about half-past nine o'clock. A lunch was served to the party, which lasted about fifteen minutes. After this the President went into the parlor, where he was called upon by the usual crowd wanting to shake hands with him. Among those who called were a number of old friends. In the instances who stood around. After they had shaken him, and between his handshakes with other visitors, they asked him a number of questions which he answered. The author of the interview stood near the President, and without taking any notes, made up that document from replies which the President gave, aided by a lively imagination.

In writing up this interview, he succeeded in expressing pretty clearly the opinions and sentiments of the President, going much farther than the President himself. On the whole, however, the President sees nothing in the interview which he cares to deny except the language and mode of expression which he is reported to have used. He did not for instance say brusquely what Congress should do and what Congress should not do; nor convey the impression that he was totally indifferent to the acts of that body. He did say that Wade Hampton and Gov. Nichols had deserved well, that he was satisfied with his cabinet; that a caucus Government was, to a certain extent, an evil; that the present agitation of the Presidential title might be threatened with mutiny.

He certainly said that he would in no way recognize any attempt to remove him except by joint impeachment of both houses of Congress. This was the only constitutional method by which he could be removed, and any other movement in that direction would be resisted at every point by him. He had taked the oath to preserve the Constitution of the United States would use all his authority to do so. He would deliver the executive office in its integrity to his successor. He also said he did not believe the Senate would acquiesce if the House should impeach him. The President did not know that any one present was taking notes for publication of what he said; neither did he expect, in the slightest degree, what he said at Mr. McPherson's house would be published, much less that a regular interview would be made out of his remarks.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday partially prepared a general deficiency bill and expect to finish for report to the House to-morrow. The committee agreed to insert as one of its items an appropriation of $769,000 to supply the deficiency in last year's appropriation for the pay of the Navy, and also agreed to recommend an item of $339,000 to supply further deficiency in the amount available for the pay of the Navy during the remainder of the current fiscal year, the latter deficiency having been caused by a loan of that amount from the pay proper account to the clothing and provisions account.

ON THE WAR PATH.

Indian Depredations—Troops Forwarded to Protect Settlers.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A telegram received to-day at military headquarters from the department of the pacific, states the Pannock Indians of Big Carnas Prairie, are out upon the warpath with two hundred well armed warriors. Two settlers have been wounded. About fifty lodges have been joined to them and all have gone into camp. United States troops have been sent from Fort Boise to protect the settlers.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 10, 1878.

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD:

DEAR FRIEND:

In response to your inquiry as to the time I shall arrive in New Orleans to assist you in superintending and drawing the Grand Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, to take place on Tuesday, June 11, I would reply that I shall leave here so as to arrive in your city by the 21st inst., which will give us ample time to fulfill the duties required of us.

Your Friend,

my31:3d&W JUBAL A. EARLY.

Revolution Defined.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

To convict a parcel of thieves, according to the organs, is revolution. This is the sort of revolution the country needs.

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* asserts positively that a general amnesty will take place soon in South Carolina, the Governor pardoning those political offenders sentenced by the State authorities and the President pardoning those offenders prosecuted under the Enforcement and Ku-Klux laws.

— AT —

C. D. SIMEN'S,

RARE AND VALUABLE BARGAINS IN CHOICE LINES OF SPRING

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Very nice Infants' Shoes, 1 to 5, at 25@50c.

Children's Turkey Morocco Lace Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c. Children's bright grain Lace Shoes, 7 to 10, at 75c. Children's bright grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00. Children's Foxed Gaiters, 7 to 10, at 90c@$1 00. Children's Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 25. Children's bright grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00.

Misses' lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' lasting Foxed Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 15. Misses' bright grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' bright grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25. Misses' bright grain Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 25.

Ladies' lasting Gaiters, Lace and Congress, 3 to 7, at 85c. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 00. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 25. Ladies' lasting, Kid and Pebble Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' extra fine lasting Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' straight grain Side Lace 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c. Ladies' Turkey Morocco and Kid Pol., 2½ to 7, at $1 50@$1 75. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 75.

Youths' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 11 to 13, at $1 10.

Boys' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 25. Boys' B. Calk Buckle Alexis, 1 to 5, at $1 40.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25. Men's Lace Shoes and Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's Box-toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 75. Men's B. Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10, at $2 25. Men's Hob-nail and Spartic Shoes, 6 to 12, at $1 50. Men's best fine Calf Button Shoes, 5 to 10, at $3 50. Men's B. Calf Lowcut Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00.

And all the Latest Styles at Reduced Prices.

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

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NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD'S Tobacco

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be put upon the market. We therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers having or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic lead, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD PLUG CUT TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 2,000 tons more than in 1876.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

mh16-eod&w Wm23-3m

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. The most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples on the Face, and all diseases resulting from impure blood yield to its wonderful power. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. "I cured my son of Scrofula."—J. Hughes, Cincinnati, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Switzer, Lebanon, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor. ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., bel. w Point Bridge.

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TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Making Machines of the generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain in the use of Reapers, the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (not often a Tenth Part) are saved by the use of the Self-contained Machines, the Extra Grain SAVED by them paying for the Machines, first season.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Nothing Iron Cross Journals, Pitmen, Rockers and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flax Grains, but the very Best Separators for Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, being less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and Two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to concentrate his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cure certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Live Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, near door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 26 years standing in this city, having cured over 25,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W. 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.

MARCH, 1878. mh23:6t W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE NOSE, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the improved methods prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for 10c. stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private use. Price 25 cents, sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or send (enclosing stamp,) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. The Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. de4:eodly&W

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom. Illustrated with 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, and is now crowned with a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

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PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest period of time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

Dr. PAGE, 254 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W 4th St., Cincinnati, O. del:3:&W1y

OWNERS OF HORSES!

Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHERLIN HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable. JOHN BOYD,

ap18:&W2:3m A. J. MONTGOMERY.

Agents and Canvassers Wanted TO SELL CHAMPION SHIRT STRETCHER AND IRONING BOARD.

Patented November 20, 1877. Is superior and more saleable than any other. Patent Board in existence. Agents sell as high as two dozen per day. Large percentage guaranteed. TERRITORY FOR SALE. Send for circulars and terms to A. W. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa.

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Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER EALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 scroll, with name, 10c; postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y.

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$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to deal. No Peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2 & 4 & 6 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$5 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov12:1yW

WANTED—

1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS

To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING. I will also take them in part pay for new ones.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Graff, Hugus & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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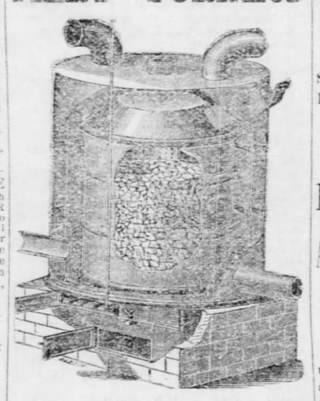

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

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DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

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FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class order, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to make orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsh W

FREE of CHARGE

You can select your HAT, and the Ribbons, Flowers and other materials at the lowest prices from our large assortment, and have it trimmed in any desired style by our experts in Millinery, Free of Charge. By this system you can get a good stylish Hat at prices to suit "the times," and in the color, style and quality you desire, as it will be made for you Free of Charge.

Crape Hats a Specialty, from $2 50 to $10.

Silk Parasols for Children	50c
Twilled Silk Sun Umbrellas	$2 00
Black Jap Fans	15c
Fancy Jap Fans	20c
Bargains in Fancy Hose	25c
Men's English ½ Hose, 3 pairs for	50c
Children's Lace Caps	75c to $5 00
Ladies' Skirts and Chemise	75c to $2 25

Men's Shirts, lowest prices ever known, good muslin body, all linen bosom, for 50c.

Flowers, Ribbons and Hats received daily. Leave your orders early in the week for your "New Hat," as by "Our New System," TRIMMING FREE OF CHARGE, we have at times an unusual rush. Delay may cause disappointment.

JAS. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

BEST GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Ladies' Lasting Slippers	50c up
" Kid Slippers	65c up
" Grain Slippers	75c up
" Lasting Gaiters	85c up
" Extra Fine Last Gaiters	$1 40 up
" Fox Gaiters	1 00 up
Misses' Lace Shoes	1 00 up
" Button Shoes	1 20 up
Men's Working Shoes	1 00 up
" Congress Gaiters	1 50 up
" Box-toe Buckle Shoes	1 75 up
" Fine Button Shoes	2 25 up
" Genuine Calf Boots, only	2 50 up

And a large variety of all kinds Ladies' Fancy Slippers and Walking Shoes at Very Low Prices.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

John Kalbfell's CENTRAL BOOT & SHOE HOUSE,

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

During which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 11th,

Under the personal supervision and management of **Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD,** of Louisiana, and **Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY,** of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
10,000 "	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	75	7,500
11,379 Prizes, amounting to		$532,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commissioners.
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Write for Circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND BOILERS in good order, ranging from 24 to 42

MEXICAN-ZATION!

How John Sherman and Stanley Matthews Copied the Greasers' Plan,

And Made a President by Force and Fraud.

Remarkable Scenes Before the Potter Committee on Saturday.

John Sherman and His Accuser Confront Each Other.

Anderson's Charges Direct, Circumstantial and Well Supported.

Sherman's Defence Lame, Weak, Halting.

Stanley Matthews Deep in the Corrupt Mire.

AN HISTORIC SCENE

THE FINANCE MINISTER AND HIS ACCUSER BEFORE THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The testimony of the witness, James E. Anderson, before the Florida Committee to-day, has made a decided sensation here. True, its forces was somewhat anticipated though the oft-repeated story that the witness had some damaging letters which would implicate Secretary Sherman; but the links of the whole chain in the evidence, as drawn out to-day, was so complete that even the Republican members of the Committee were deeply impressed, and, for the first time since the investigation has been ordered, have come to a full realization of the fact that the Democrats have a strong case.

Anderson, is a boyish, beardless youth, not over thirty. He has a strong Celtic cast, red hair, a fiery red mustache and highly florid complexion. He demeaned himself with remarkable composure on the witness-stand. He either told the whole truth without reservation to-day, or he has rehearsed his part so well as to make him a most consummate actor. Every statement he advanced was fortified with documentary evidence in the shape of a correspondence he had carried on with Weber, when his soul revolted from his obeying the behests of those who were pressing him to subscribe to protests, so as to make a reasonable excuse for throwing out the votes of East Feliciana Parish.

The rehearsal of his story was almost as interesting as a romance. He was allowed to recite it in his own way. There were but few interruptions by the Republican members until the Sherman letter to the witness and Weber was sought to be introduced. Then the Republican members kicked somewhat, and, on motion of Ben Butler, the letter was not put in evidence until Secretary Sherman was invited to come from the Treasury to Committee room and affirm or deny the correctness of the copy.

It is seldom that John Sherman shows signs of nervousness. He was unmistakably embarrassed to-day when he came to the Committee-room. He was pale, and his look haggard. When handed the letter, he began to look at it. Then he remembered that he had forgotten his spectacles. Judge Cox, who sat by him, loaned him his pair. Again he scanned the letter. For full five minutes he read. Then he reread it. Ten thousand memories of what inspired it evidently flashed through his mind. "Did you write that letter, Secretary Sherman?" asked Mr. MacMahon. His answer was evasive: "I have no recollection of it. I do not think I did. At the same time there are things in it that I would have written." "That will do," said Chairman Potter, and Sherman left the room as soon as he could get out of it. When he had left there was a painful silence for a minute or two. The Republican members of the Committee looked dumbfounded. They had expected an emphatic denial from Sherman, and he had made a reply which was neither fish nor fowl. It was a valu attempt to deny its genuineness --saying no in a manner which, if the proof was brought more directly home, gave him still the loophole of escape to say yes.

After Sherman left the examination of Anderson was resumed. It did not lose its interest. Stanley Matthews figured as the central figure at the point where Sherman was temporarily left out. Anderson's recital of how he had called on Senator Matthews at Cincinnati, and left with him the original of the agreement wherein Kellogg had agreed to see to it that Nash was to be counted in as a member of Congress, created a genuine surprise. It appears that Kellogg had refused to help Nash out. Anderson insisted that he should. "Why," said Kellogg, "he is badly beaten." "That makes no difference," said Anderson: 'Hayes is over 10,000 votes behind, and you are going to count him in. You must also count Nash in."

Then an additional surprise was the statement that Senator Matthews had sent Anderson a letter of introduction to General Harlan, then a member of the Louisiana Visiting Commission, and now a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Republicans still endeavor to break Anderson down by attacking his character, and yet the pre-eminent fact sticks out, like a phantom that will not down, that he was trusted by the Republican visiting statesmen to the extent of being in correspondence with him. Sherman writes him letters, and guarantees him protection and position; Stanley Matthews presents him to Judge Harlan; the President urges his appointment to a consulate in a warm country—and yet he is to be assailed as a common horse thief. He will be cross-examined on Tuesday next. The Florida sub-committee will start to-morrow night.

DETAILED REPORT.

THE EXAMINATION OF ANDERSON AND SECRETARY SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana in the last Presidential election began its examination of witnesses to-day. There was a large attendance of new spaper men and others. Messrs. Wilson and Shellabarger were present as counsel for Secretary Sherman, and put on record the fact that their not taking active part in the proceedings was in consequence of the rule adopted by the Committee that counsel could only put questions to witnesses through the Chairman or some member.

THE FLORIDA COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee to visit Florida was announced as Messrs. Hunton, Springer and Hiscock.

The general Committee was in session from ten o'clock until five. The witness was James E. Anderson.

ANDERSON ON THE STAND.

In reply to the usual questions Anderson testified that he was a journalist by profession, and at present engaged on the Philadelphia *North American* as night and news editor. His letter to Mr. Potter offering to testify in regard to the manipulation of the election returns of the parish of East Feliciana, La., was given to the press by himself. Previous to the last Presidential election he was a clerk in the Custom House at New Orleans. At the time of the election he was Supervisor of Registration for East Feliciana, and in that capacity made up his statement and sent it with the returns of the Commissioners of Election by mail from Baton Rouge to the Secretary of State at New Orleans. The forms of law were fully complied with on election day in that parish.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Question—State what took place after you arrived at New Orleans, whom you met, when you went there, and what was communicated to you by different parties in connection with the returns from East Feliciana.

Answer—I called at the Custom House shortly after getting into the city, and one of the first men that I met was Marshal Pitkin. He asked what I had done with reference to the parish, and I told him I had held an election and had made returns. He asked me if any protest had accompanied the returns. I told him no. He asked me why I had made no protest. I told him the circumstances did not warrant it, and that there was no ground on which to make a protest. He said: "you were here a few weeks ago and you then told me that you had been intimidated, and that an attempt had been made on your life, and that you had been driven from the parish." I told him that that was the case, but I did not know whether intimidation had been practiced by Democrats or Republicans, and that consequently I was not prepared to make any protest. Later in the day he came again to me and said, "Jim, I do not want you to do anything which your conscience does not warrant you in doing but

THERE IS A CRISIS HERE,

and it looks as if the Presidency was going to hinge on Louisiana, and if you can conscientiously make a protest against your parish I wish you would do it." I told him I did not see exactly how to do it. He said: "Can you not make a statement of what occurred?" I said I would try to, sat down and drew up a rough draft of what had occurred in the parish and of what I was willing to swear to, and I gave the paper to him and told him I was willing to swear to that. He had that paper drawn up in legal form and I read it and swore to it. It was to the effect that no actual case of intimidation had been witnessed by me; that I had heard of several cases, but that I knew nothing of my own actual knowledge. Just then Hugh J. Campbell, Judge of the Fourth District Court, came in and Pitkin submitted the paper to him. Campbell read it and said the paper did not amount to anything in point of law, and he asked me to

MAKE ANOTHER PROTEST.

I told him he could take the paper I had sworn to and that if he could make anything out of it that would cover the case and meet the law I was willing to swear to it. He took it and drew up a paper which he submitted to me and which I refused to sign much less swear to. He asked me what I was willing to swear to, and I told him I was willing to swear to the facts as given in my first statement. He then drew up another protest and submitted it to me. I read it over. *It was partly in blank* and I asked him if he expected me to swear to that. He said not necessarily then and that perhaps it would

NOT BE NECESSARY TO SWEAR AT ALL.

I said: "Mr. Campbell, I do not know that I can sign that paper as there are two or three places in it in blank." One of the blanks was in reference to the number of voters that had been intimidated in the parish. He said, "You had better think over that matter and compare notes with other parties and when you are ready to fill up the blanks you can come here and we will give you the paper to fill up to suit yourself." I signed that paper, but I did not swear to it. The last paragraph in it was that I did not make the protest at the time for fear that I should stand in danger of my life if I did so, and that was the cause if the people of East Feliciana had thought fit to cheat them out of the fruits of their hard earned victory, they would have swung me higher than Haman, and consequently that statement was correct.

HIS TALK WITH KELLOGG.

After detailing matters of no especial interest or importance, the examination proceeded:

Question—State what transpired in New Orleans and whom did you see relative to this matter?

Answer—I met the Governor there and he asked me what the matter was. I told him there had been an attempt to assassinate me in the parish; that I had become thoroughly disgusted in the matter, and that I had concluded I would leave and that he could appoint some other man in my place.

Question—What did he say?

Answer—He said he was sorry for that, but that he thought I had left the parish too soon. He emphasized that. I told him that I was thoroughly disgusted with the whole matter, and that I thought that I would wash my hands of it, and that he had better send somebody else on there. For a period of two weeks after that there were various negotiations going on between Kellogg and the Democrats. A delegation of Democrats came down from the parish and they said they were satisfied with my manner of conducting the registration; that they had no fault to find with me, and that if Kellogg did not want to send any other man they were perfectly willing that I should go back. Kellogg sent for me one day, and in the presence of the Democratic delegation of East Feliciana asked me if I would return. The Republicans had circulated the report that I was afraid to go back because of cowardice, and when I heard that report I told Governor Kellogg that I would go back, and that I was perfectly willing to go; but the moment the Republicans found I was willing to go back they manifested a desire that I should not go, and they did not want me to go.

Question—Whom do you mean when you say R-publicans?

Answer—I mean Jewett who was Secretary of the Republican committee and who told me their object was

TO HOLD NO ELECTION IN FIVE PARTICULAR PARISHES,

and Weber who was running for the State Senate in that district and who was a brother of the supervisor of West Feliciana and L. B. Jenks the supervisor of East Feliciana had hired to watch me whom Governor Kellogg had hired to watch me, and prevent my going back to the parish. I had promised Mr. McVeagh and Mr. Medge and prominent Democrats to return. I made all preparations to go to the parish on Thursday evening, and L. B. Jenks called me aside and said to me "Anderson, I thought you understood this thing; I thought you understood that it was not our intention that you should go back. *We were only fooling the Democrats.*" I said "Mr. Jenks you are at liberty to fool Democrats as much as you please, but I do not want you to fool them at my expense." He said "Do you propose to go back to the parish?" I said "Certainly I do." Said he "Let me tell you one thing, if you attempt to leave the city to-day you will be arrested." Said I "On what charge?" He said "There is no trouble about that; we will find a charge." Then Thomas H. Jenks, afterwards Deputy Marshal of the parish, and cousin of L. B. Jenks came to me and told me that L. B. Jenks had been hired by Kellogg and others to watch me and prevent my leaving the city. I told him I thought that was hardly possible, because Gov. Kellogg had manifested a good deal of anxiety for me to go back to East Feliciana. He said that was all assumed, and he said: "If you want me to prove it to you, bring L. B. Jenks to my house to-night and we will get him under the influence of liquor and Mrs. Jenks will take him into another room and get it all out of him." I went up that evening to the house of Thomas H. Jenks, and Mrs. Jenks took L. B. Jenks into another room and in the course of the conversation I learned the whole conspiracy; that the onus would be thrown upon me, and that after the election they would say I had refused to return, and that consequently they could not get the vote of the parish; and, to use L. B Jenks' expression, he "would be damned but they would skin me after the election for my course in doing what I had done. I remained at Jenks' house that night. In the morning when I got up Thomas H. Jenks told me his wife had gone down that morning and called on Mr. Patten, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and stated the circumstances to Mr. Patten as to why I did not return to the parish, and that in the course of the day Mr. Patten would be up there. I waited some time and took a car to ride down town, and I met Mr. Patten on the road. I got into a buggy with him and rode up. On the way I told him I was perfectly willing to go back and hold an election in the parish of East Feliciana and gave him the reasons why I had not gone back. I told him there was a bitter feeling among the Democrats there because they imagined that I was part of the conspiracy, and I said if he would telegraph to his friends and guarantee me protection and

I GOT SAFE OUT OF NEW ORLEANS

I would go to East Feliciana and hold an election. Mr. Patten went down town, while I on the captain of a steamer and made arrangements for him to stop at Carrollton, six miles above the city. I rode up to Carrollton and waited there until the steamer came along, and the captain sent a boat on shore and took me on board and then I went back to the parish.

Question—State whether you had any particular difficulty with any leading Republican there any time prior to the election.

Answer—Yes; I had a difficulty with my clerk, P. C. Butler.

Question—What was his standing as a Republican in the parish?

Answer—He did not seem to have much standing of any kind, owing to the fact that he was a notorious desperado, a man who boasts of having shot twenty-seven men.

Question—Did he make an assault on you?

Answer—Yes, sir; attempted to kill me afterwards, openly.

THE ONLY PROTEST HE SIGNED.

Question—You are satisfied now, from your recollection, that the paper which you signed on the 14th of November was the only protest you signed?

Answer—Yes, sir; the paper I signed on the afternoon of the 10th of November. I had signed one in the morning before Mr. Woolley, and later in the afternoon I made this blank protest before Campbell, which I never swore to.

Question—Was it left in that indefinite shape, or were you to call at a further day and fill up the blanks, or what was the understanding?

Answer—The unde standing was this, when w came to the blank part referring to the number of voters who had been intimidated, Campbell said to me, "Mr. Anderson, that is a subject which you had better think over carefully and compare notes with others, and when you arrive at any definite conclusion you can come here and fill in the blanks." About a week after that, Don A. Weber, who was Supervisor of West Feliciana parish, came to me and said he understood I had made a sweeping protest alleging intimidation, &c., in the Parish of East Feliciana. I said that it was a mistake. Later on in the day I heard his brother, E. L. Weber, on the day I heard his brother, E. L. Weber, on the same remarks. I walked down to Pitkin's office and said, "Marshal, I want to see the protest I signed here last week." He said, "I have not got it just now. It is in other hands." Said I, "Where is it—get it for me." He said he could not get it. One word led to another, and finally I thought that perhaps Pitkin was engaged in the matter and I said, "If you are going to throw out half a parish on forged a protest, I am not prepared to stand it." I said that in the presence of half a dozen persons in the next r om.

By Mr. Hiscock—State who were the half dozen persons present whom you made that statement to in Marshal Pitkin's office?

Answer—There were some half a dozen in the room; I only remember that Weber and Jenks were there. It was in the ante-room of the marshal's office.

JOHN SHERMAN AND STOUGHTON.

Mr. MacMahon—After the execution of this agreement? Now state what took place.

Answer—We swore to it on Wednesday, and on Thursday I first learned, or it was intimated, they had changed my protest. I then went to Marshal Pitkin's office and denounced it as a forgery, to which I did not propose to submit. On Friday E. L. Weber came to me and said some of the visiting committee were in a back-room and that they desired to see us. I told Weber I had no business with them, and declined to see them. On Saturday D. A. Weber came to me and stated Mr. Sherman desired to see us. That was the last I saw of him. He called at the St. Charles hotel that night; but we failed to see him. I do not recollect whether he was out or not. The next day, Sunday evening, we started from my room to the St. Charles hotel again, and going down Canal-street we were passed by Moran's restaurant. The upper portion of the door was glass, and Mr. Weber glanced in and said, "There is Sherman now." I said "we may as well see him here as any other place." He said "you had better go in the front door and I will go in by this door, lest it might create suspicion if we went in together." I passed in by the lower door and walked into the saloon. E. A. Burke was sitting at a table talking to a gentleman, and he called Burke one side. I went over to the man, and he left Burke and walked across the room, when Weber came in by the other door.

By the Chairman—Is that a large public room?

Answer—Yes, it is a dining saloon. We walked up to the table where Mr. Sherman was sitting with some gentleman who Weber told me afterwards was Mr. Stoughton, a gentleman from the 14th of November was the only remarkable head of which I remember about him. Weber stepped to Mr. Sherman and said, "Mr. Sherman I believe." Mr Sherman said "yes." Weber said, "My name is Weber and this is Anderson. We are the Supervisors of the Feliciana parishes." Mr. Sherman said "I am glad to see you, gentlemen." He leaned over the table and said something to Stoughton which I failed to catch. Stoughton then turned his head, picked up a paper and commenced to read. Mr. Sherman pulled round his chair, motioned to Weber and me to sit down and I sat on his left hand side and Mr. Weber on his right.

Question—State the conversation which took place between you?

SHERMAN SEES A CRISIS.

Answer—Mr. Sherman said, "I wanted to see you gentlemen as I understood there was some difficulty in reference to your parishes. Now, there is a crisis in which not only Louisiana, but the whole country is involved, and it is a large crisis, and when we expect any want of republican and when we expect any want of republican support we must stand by us. *Now I hope that you gentlemen are going to do that thing well.*" Weber said, "Mr. Anderson and I have already done more than the average, and so far as the case would warrant us in so doing, and I have done a great deal more than safety would warrant me in doing." Said he, "What do you mean by that?" Weber said, "The people of my parish are considerably waked up, and I have made a prosecution which is perhaps more sweeping than it should have been, and if I go back I will be undoubtedly in danger of my life." "Well," said Mr. Sherman, "what necessity is there for you going back?" He said "My family is there, my wife and children are there, my whole property is there; what have I to do?"

SHERMAN PROMISES TO PROVIDE FOR THE BALLOT THIEVES.

Mr. Sherman said "you can be provided for elsewhere."

"Well," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and myself, on account of the course we have pursued, have incurred the enmity of Mr. Packard and Mr. Kellogg, and as every Republican leader in the State of Louisiana becomes Governor of the State of Louisiana we have no possibility of getting anything under the United States Government."

Mr. Sherman interrupted and said: "Gentlemen, let me tell you something. Mr. Packard, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, will control the State, and Mr. Hayes, as President of the United States, will control the Federal patronage. It does not follow that Mr. Hayes will accede to Mr. Packard's suggestion in everything or anything. The Republican party has been used in the habit of forgetting the men who stood by it in the hour of peril, and will not only uphold you, but you will be upheld by the sentiment of the country."

I then remarked, "Mr. Sherman, the sentiment of the country may be a very good thing for a man to stand on, but it will not prevent parties from bringing prosecutions in charge of perjury if they are going to throw out my parish on a forged protest."

SHERMAN GETS CAUTIOUS.

Mr. Sherman raised his left hand and said: "Mr. Anderson this is a subject which you and I cannot discuss; that is a question for your State authorities. What I want to say to you is that you gentlemen stand firm in this matter, and *let it run along as it is*, you will find no cause to regret it," and then the interview ended. That was on Sunday evening the 19th.

Mr. Springer—What was it that you should let stand.

The witness—We inferred that he meant to let the matter in reference to parishes stand as it was then.

The Chairman—That means everything as to the protests?

The witness—To let the protests stand as they existed then.

Mr. Morrison—You have mentioned the protest as being forged?

The witness—Yes, sir.

By Mr. MacMahon—Did I understand you to say that the interview ended at that time.

Answer—Yes.

Question—You have stated substantially all that there was of it?

Answer—I have stated all that occurred. The interview occupied scarcely five minutes.

Question—Was anybody within hearing besides yourselves?

Answer—There was nobody within probably ten or fifteen feet. The tables around us were vacant. The nearest one that was occupied was one where Mr. Burke sat on the opposite side of the room.

Question—How about Stoughton?

Answer—Stoughton did not participate at all. I doubt if he heard the conversation. It was carried on in a low tone. He was engaged in reading a newspaper.

Question—State what took place subsequently in regard to that same matter.

Answer—After leaving the restaurant, Weber and I discussed the matter. I said: "Don, we do not stand much better than we did before." He said: "I do not think so, either, but I do not see what else we can do in the matter." We parted that night. I went home and thought the matter over, and drew up a rough draft of a letter which I thought we would send to Mr. Sherman.

Question—Look at this paper (handing a paper to witness), and state what it is

Answer—This is the letter which I wrote the next morning, after our interview with Mr. Sherman, requesting Mr. Weber to come round to my room.

Question—Is it the original letter or a copy of it?

Answer—It is the original letter I wrote to Weber.

The letter was read and is as follows:

"November 20, 1876—*My Dear Don:* Come round to my room this morning. I am not satisfied and have no more confidence in Sherman, Matthews & Co. than I have in Pitt Kellogg. Unless we get a written guarantee that we will be taken care of, I am unwilling to go a step further. Come about ten o'clock as Todd will be out by that time. We might see Sherman again and insist on a written guarantee. Truly yours,

[Signed] "ANDERSON."

Question—State whether Mr. Weber met you subsequently to that letter on that day or another day?

Answer—Mr. Weber in an answer to that note came to my room that same morning.

Question—What did you and he do?

THEY WRITE TO SHERMAN.

Answer—We took this letter which I had drawn up on the Sunday evening before, made some few alterations in it, wrote it and addressed it to Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Weber took it round to the St. Charles Hotel. I went to the Custom House with the understanding that I was to wait for Weber at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets. I waited there probably twenty minutes, when Weber came with an answer from Sherman. I asked him, "Did you see Sherman?" he said, "No I sent it from the Cross saloon." Weber brought the answer.

Question—Unopened?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—To whom was it addressed?

Answer—To D. A. Weber and J. E. Anderson.

Question—Was it opened in your presence?

Answer—I opened it.

Question—By whom did the letter purport to be signed?

SHERMAN'S MEMORABLE LETTER.

Answer—It was signed by John Sherman.

Question—Do you know where that original letter of Mr. Sherman's is?

Answer—I do not. I have no knowledge of where the original is?

Question—Look at this paper and see if you recognize it?

Answer (examining the paper)—I recognize it.

Question—What is it?

Answer—It is the copy of a letter which was sent to Mr. Sherman with a slight alteration from the original that was sent to Mr. Sherman. This is the copy that I gave Mr. Weber on the morning when we sent the letter to Mr. Sherman and received the answer. This is the copy which I gave to Mr. Weber. In copying it Mr. Weber read the letter over, and there were one or two places where there was some error of minor importance, which I did not correct, so that it is not quite an exact copy.

By Mr. Butler—Is this the letter which you prepared at your house?

Answer—It is a copy of it.

ANDERSON AND WEBER WANT SOMETHING BETTER.

By the Chairman—You made the draft the night before you sent it, and then, on the next morning, you copied the letter for Mr. Sherman, which both you and Weber signed?

The witness—Yes.

The Chairman—Then Weber took the letter to Mr. Sherman, and you subsequently met him on the street, with an answer from Mr. Sherman?

The witness—Yes.

The Chairman—And then you went back to your room and opened the letter?

Answer—Yes.

The following is the copy of the letter sent by Anderson and Weber to Mr. Sherman:

SIR: We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in your interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you, we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing who we shall look to for the fulfillment of these promises.

Respectfully,

D. A. WEBER,
JAMES A. ANDERSON.

SHERMAN'S REPLY GOES IN AS EVIDENCE.

Mr. MacMahon proposed to put in evidence a copy of Sherman's letter in reply. After a long discussion as to whether the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter could be read and put in evidence, Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the paper identified by the witness be received but not read or given to the public until Mr. Secretary Sherman may be forthwith called, and the paper shown and he asked if he admits it to be a copy of any letter written by him.

SHERMAN SUMMONED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Thereupon the following telegram was sent by the Chairman to Secretary Sherman:

SIR: A paper purporting to be a copy of a letter written by you to D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson has been produced before this Committee, and the Committee has suspended the reading of it until you can have an opportunity to come here, forthwith, see the paper and state whether it be a copy of any letter written by you, if you so desire to do.

Secretary Sherman having appeared in response to the telegram sent him, was sworn, when the following proceedings took place:

SHERMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Chairman to Secretary Sherman—James E. Anderson, the witness testifying before the Committee this morning, states that he had received from the hands of D. A. Weber a letter purporting to be signed by you, of which I now show you a copy. Will you state to the Committee whether you ever wrote such a letter?

SHERMAN DOTH PROTEST.

The witness Sherman—after an inspection of the paper handed him—"I can only say this, that I believe, upon my responsibility and the responsibility of those that I swore wrote such a letter. I have no recollection of ever writing such a letter. If this letter was written it must have been, if I am not mistaken about the date, on the day when the returning officers first convened for the return. I think it was on the 15th. At that time I knew but little about the transaction. The papers had not yet been opened. I do not believe I ever wrote five lines to that Board in this letter that is written to these or any other men who were engaged in the performance of what I believed to be their duty if I had been asked, but I do not believe I wrote that letter."

After some time, the witness having apparently concluded his statement, the Chairman said, "that is all for the present, Mr. Secretary."

SHERMAN'S LETTER TO HAYES PROMISING HAYES PAY FOR FORGERY.

Mr. Hiscock renewed his objections to the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter being put in evidence, but the objection was overruled and the copy was read and put in evidence as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS, November 20th, 1876—

Messrs. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson.

—GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just been received. Mr. Hayes, myself or the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large, can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, *should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Governor Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the fourth of March as may be practicable and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary.*

"Very truly yours,

[Signed] "JOHN SHERMAN."

ANDERSON AGAIN ON THE STAND.

The examination of Anderson was resumed and much correspondence was put in evidence.

By Mr. MacMahon—Go on with your statement of what took place between you and Weber.

Witness—Weber stated he had made no protest against his parish and he did not intend or propose to, but he saw they had brought some influence to bear upon him, that they were anxious to get a protest; that it would be necessary to throw out his parish and to save East Feliciana to Republicans *in order to elect Hayes.*

Question—Did you and he enter into any arrangement?

TO SAVE LOUISIANA TO HAYES.

Answer—We talked the matter over pretty thoroughly, and finally we concluded that in order to save the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes, he would make a sort of general protest about his parish which he could do very safely because there was intimidation to some extent there and that I should let my statement go and be accepted for what it was worth. He went to the Custom House and swore to it before Southworth, United States Commissioner, on the fourteenth of November. Then at my desk he drew up a statement as to what we had done and then went before a Notary Public and swore to it.

Question—Is this the paper? (handing to witness a copy of it.)

Answer—Yes, sir; a true copy. I have not the original, it is still in existence I presume.

ANDERSON AND WEBER MAKE AN AFFIDAVIT FOR FUTURE USE.

Mr. MacMahon—We will make an effort to produce the original. The paper was then read as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS, November 14, 1876.—The undersigned, James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of East Feliciana and D. A. Weber, Supervisor for the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, have respectively refused to sign any protest against the counting of the vote of our parishes cast at the election held on the seventh day of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most peaceable and orderly one ever witnessed by either, and the large gain made by the Democrats being secured by legitimate means, and was owing in a great measure to the disgust and hatred with which a large proportion of the colored people regard the present State Government; but the electoral vote of Louisiana being necessary to secure the election of Hayes and Wheeler and in order to secure such vote it being necessary to throw out the parish of East Feliciana and enough of Democratic votes in West Feliciana to make the parish Republican, we have for this reason, and for no other consented to protest against the counting of the vote as cast, and we have done this at the instigation and at the request of S. B. Packard, candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor, J. G. Kellogg, now Governor of the State, and Chas. E. Nash, member of Congress from the Sixth district, and others.

"D. A. WEBER,
"JAMES E. ANDERSON."

(Signed)

"This was signed in our presence on November 15, 1876.

[Signed] "GEORGE DICKS,
"A. J. WILDER."

"Sworn to before me, this 15th day of November, 1876, by the within mentioned James A. Anderson and D. A. Weber.

[S gned] "JAMES E. ANDERSON,
"D. A. WEBER.

"WM. H. SEYMOUR, Notary Public."

Witness continued—That paper was signed Tuesday, and part of the visiting statesmen arrived on Wednesday and I think that they all arrived before Friday. The copy was made in May, 1877, during the time that the visiting commission was in New Orleans.

Mr. Hiscock asked Mr. McMahon whether he expected to produce the original letter.

Mr. McMahon—I think that when we send for another witness that witness will have it.

Mr. Hiscock—This is a very important matter and we ought to have the original.

Mr. McMahon—We have no knowledge that the original is in existence.

The Witness—I can prove the original.

Mr. Reed—Who has the original?

Mr. McMahon—We will develop that presently.

STANLEY MATTHEWS TO THE FRONT.

Witness—I know who has the original. Stanley Matthews has the original. At least I gave it to him, and I presume he has it. I know he had it six weeks ago. According to my information he exhibited it to Packard six weeks ago.

INTERVIEW OF ANDERSON WITH HAYES.

James E. Anderson, witness, in explanation of some of the correspondence submitted, related interviews which he had had with the President and with Stanley Matthews. He had been offered a Consulate to Funchal, and had declined to accept. He then went to the President and the following is his account of the interview:

The President said he had received a letter from Mr. Matthews requesting him to give me a place, and he said at the same time he did not see exactly what he could do. I said, "Mr. President, I appreciate the difficulties under which you are laboring. I know that if you give me a place, that is a prominent place, it will excite the attention of the country, and will cause unfavorable comment. I will make a suggestion, which, if you will adopt, will relieve you and everybody else of all trouble in the matter. If you will appoint such a man as I desire Appraiserships to one of the New Orleans Appraiserships now held by Kinggold who has no political backing except ex-Senator West, I would withdraw all my claims on your administration."

The President pondered for some time over the matter a minute and asked when I was going to return to New Orleans. I told him I did not intend to return to New Orleans unless I had some definite promise made that I should be provided for. Then he said, "You go back home and write me this proposition which you have made and send it to me under cover of Mr. Gustin, one of my private secretaries, so that I shall be sure to receive it, and I will attend to it the next day." I wrote Mr Matthews I thought the matter over and I wrote him and told him that in my telegram I did not mean to threaten him because I thought he was doing what he could for me, that they had worried me so in Washington and I thought it was about time something should be done one way or the other. I went to Cincinnati on my road to New Orleans and stopped over there and saw Mr. Matthews. He told me to go back to Washington and he would follow me that night. I did same and we both arrived here on the same evening, Sunday evening, the 10th of June. I saw him three days after my arrival and asked him what had been done. He told me he had not seen the President, but he would see him that night, Wednesday. I called at his room at the Ebbett House and he told me to call on McCormick, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. I went to the Treasury Department and found McCormick was out of town and would not return for ten days. I returned to Matthew's room and he wrote for me a note addressed to General Smith, appointment Clerk. Smith would take me over to the White House and see the President. We called at the White House and Smith had an interview with Hayes, at which I was not present.

HAYES AGREES TO GIVE HIM A POSITION FOR POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

He came out and said the President had instructed him to give me some satisfactory position on political considerations, and he took me to the Treasury Department, gave me a blue book and told me to pick out such a position as I wanted. He said I should have something which would be satisfactory to me. I rode that day to Baltimore with Senator Matthews, and told him I was satisfied, and he told him that I was all right.

ANDERSON HARD TO PLEASE.

A couple of days after that Smith informed me the best position which he could give me was an inspectorship in some Custom House, either Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston, which was worth three and a half to four dollars a day. I told him that was not what had been promised me and that I had a right to expect, and that if I did not get a better position than that I would go back to my old office as journalist and that I proposed going back them anyhow I said I did not care personally. That the only feeling I had in the matter was that certain promises had been made me which had not been fulfilled. I desired to see they should be. Smith then wrote Matthews to the effect that he had made me no definite promise except that I should be provided for in a satisfactory manner. After my interview with the President and Smith I started for Cincinnati, and in the first paper that I picked up I found a report of a delegation from Louisiana with the President in which the President promised to retain Kellogg.

TALL SWEARING.

Question—Did you say anything to Matthews about it?

Answer—I did some of the tallest kind of swearing Matthews ever heard in his office.

Question—What took place in reference to that letter from Matthews?

Answer—I went on to Washington, and I told Senator Matthews I thought an effort was being made on the part of the Democrats to get up an investigation, and to that investigation was being furnished them by some of the boys in Louisiana, and that I thought that the best manner to stop the arrangement was by Dr. Darrell's appointment as Collector of Customs in New Orleans. I told him that Darrell understood pretty thoroughly the ground, and ought to be provided for, and he also requested me to have Darrell call upon him, which I did. Darrell wrote me, and afterwards told me personally, and so did Matthews, they should work up a movement in Darrell's favor, get all the recommendations they could from New Orleans and Louisiana, and get all recommendations they could from Darrell's colleagues in the House and they would give Matthews a pretext for asking for Darrell's appointment as Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

Question—What part were you to play in that?

Answer—Matthews asked me whether, in case Dr. Darrell was appointed, I would be satisfied, and whether I would be willing to deliver all the papers in my possession and give up all my claims on the Administration, which I agreed to do.

Question—What papers were referred to in any of your conversations with Matthews?

Answer—He referred to all the papers in my possession. That evening I spoke of Sherman's letter.

Question—To whom?

Answer—To Senator Matthews.

Question—Who mentioned the Sherman letter first, you or he?

Answer—I have no distinct recollection about the matter. I was after Mrs. Jenks had called on Senator Matthews in conection with it.

Question—Did she profess to hold the letter?

Answer—She professed to hold the original letter.

Question—How do you know she professed to hold the original letter?

Answer—She told me herself in the presence of other parties she had the original.

Question—Did she exhibit it to you?

Answer—No; she claimed she had it at New Orleans and she offered to sell it for a certain consideration.

THE INVESTIGATION THE ALL ABSORBING THEME.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2, 1878.—The testimony given before the Potter Investigating Committee yesterday is the absorbing theme of conversation in Washington political circles to-day, and gives rise to comments which vary in accordance with divergent political predilections.

The committee, at the instance of its Republican members, had a subpœna for Judge Campbell, now a member of the Dakota Supreme Court, but formerly Judge of the Fourth District Court of Louisiana. It is claimed he will testify that Anderson made oath before him to the protest which he (Anderson) on Saturday denied having sworn to.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin has also been summoned as a witness in rebuttal of certain portions of Anderson's testimony.

Representatives Hunton, Springer and Hiscock of Florida, sub-committee, left Washington to-night for Jacksonville to commence the investigation of that State immediately. They expect to be absent about two weeks.

THE LETTERS.

HOW ANDERSON WAS PRESSED FOR OFFICE BY STANLEY MATTHEWS.

We have also received a large mass of correspondence but have no space for all of it. Some of the letters we give showing the interest Stanley Matthews took in Anderson's case.

STANLEY MATTHEWS TO SECRETARY EVARTS RECOMMENDING ANDERSON.

CINCINNATI, May 14, 1877.

DEAR SIR—The bearer, Mr. James E. Anderson of New Orleans, is the gentleman with reference to whom, when last in Washington, I had a private conversation with you, urging his appointment to a Consulship. Mr. Anderson has had until now a subordinate clerkship in the Custom House at New Orleans, which has always been unsatisfactory to him, and now his residence there has become so unpleasant that he has abandoned it and his clerkship. The circumstances in which Mr. Anderson has been placed, and in which he has been compelled to act a very difficult part, are such as to give him very strong claims upon the Administration in the public interests, and I do most earnestly urge that some satisfactory public employment may be found for him at once. Very truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Similar letters from Matthews to other prominent Republicans are given].

STANLEY MATTHEWS TO ANDERSON.

CINCINNATI, May 15, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR—I received your telegram today, and very much regret you are not satisfied with the appointment tendered you, and which, by the papers this morning, I understand was the Consulate of Funchal. I am really at a loss to know what further to do. I am quite willing to do anything you may suggest that gives promise reasonably of success. Did you see Mr. Evarts personally? Write to me and explain everything fully, and let me know what you think I can further do to serve you. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Jas. E. Anderson, Esq., 73 H street, Washington City.

TELEGRAMS FROM ANDERSON TO MATTHEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, Cincinnati, O.:

The President claims to have received no letters. Want no more correspondence and no more nonsense. Come here and arrange this affair, or you can all fix one to suit you. Telegraph me at once. Have nothing about documents in your possession. ANDERSON.

LETTERS FROM STANLEY MATTHEWS TO ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson:

You are at liberty to use the note on the other page as an introduction to General Harlan, who is one of the Commission, and you can talk to him as freely as to me. You should say to Nash, if inquired of, that I have the agreement.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1877.

General K. Harlan:

DEAR SIR—This will be presented to you by Mr. James E. Anderson, who may desire to communicate with you confidentially. Yours truly, S. MATTHEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1877.

DEAR SIR—I had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State in reference to your appointment as Consul at Callao, the place you desired. Unfortunately, the Secretary is already under such commitments in reference to that appointment as to make it unpractical to gratify your present wishes. I have, however, the best reasons for saying, sooner or later, and as soon as practicable, I shall be able to obtain for you a satisfactory appointment either at home or abroad. Ke

CHENANGO VALLEY FAILURE.

Meeting of the Creditors of Kimberly, Carnes & Co.

Plan of Settlement Adopted—All the Works to Be Kept Running.

[Special to Dispatch The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENVILLE DEPOT, June 5.—Fully nineteen-twentieths of the indebtedness of the several Kimberly concerns were represented to-day at the meeting of their creditors at New Castle, and the following basis of settlement was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of all the creditors of the various concerns represented at this meeting will be promoted by a settlement on the following plan:

First, That the creditors of each concern agree with the members of such concern upon a percentage to be paid in full settlement and discharge of the debts of such concern. Also, upon the time and terms of such payment.

Second—All the property and assets of each concern to be mortgaged to secure the paper which shall be executed on the settlement as agreed upon. The mortgage to be made to such person or persons in trust as the creditors of each concern may select.

Third—The various mills to be started at once under the management of their respective owners, with the understanding that no creditor shall be paid in preference to any other creditor, and until the notes and mortgages hereby provided for shall have been executed and the mortgages placed upon record, no disbursements of cash shall be made except such as may be necessary to keep the several works running. Committees were elected from the creditors of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., Neshannock Iron Co., Etna Iron Co., Limited, and Bradley, Reis & Co., to investigate their affairs and report to general meeting of creditors likely to be called next week.

P.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., JUNE 5.—At a meeting or the creditors of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., which was held in this city to-day, it was found that the liabilities of the four companies involved exceed one million dollars, but beyond this very little could be learned. The persons involved are Kimberly, Carnes & Co., owners of a large hoop and nail mill and other works at Sharon; the Greenville Iron Company, of Greenville; the Neshannock Iron Co., of New Castle; Ætna Iron Co., of New Castle, and Wampum Furnace Co., of Wampum; Bradley, Reis & Co., of New Castle, are also somewhat interested. In all of these firms Kimberly, Carnes & Co. are the chief capitalists. A committee, consisting of two members of each company, was appointed to investigate the affairs of the companies with a view of ascertaining how much on the dollar each company will be able to pay. A meeting of this committee will be held on Saturday next. Another meeting of the creditors will be held in this city on Wednesday of next week. Until then nothing more will be definitely known. It is believed that the Ætna Iron Company will be able to pay at least seventy-five cents on the dollar.

The meeting was very large most of the creditors being present. Among the heaviest creditors here were C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown; A. Bradley, of Pittsburgh, George A. Berry, of Pittsburgh; W. Waugh, of Greenville; Wm. Achre, of Greenville; J. R. Packard, of Greenville; Charles Latimer, of Cleveland; J. W. H Gledden, of Cleveland; John F. Dravo, of Pittsburgh; W. P. Fay, of Boston; W. R. Keith, of Cleveland; F. L. Tuttle, of Cleveland; George Reis, of New Castle; William and George Rees, Jr., of New Castle; John S. Slagle, of Pittsburgh, and C. H. Buhl, of Detroit. Messrs. Bradley and Berry, of Pittsburgh, represented the banks of which they are Presidents, and Mr. Keith, of Cleveland, a prominent lawyer of that place, was here for a number of creditors in that city. LEX.

THE FARCE FINISHED.

Three More Ringsters Leap to the Front.

The Republican farce in this county was completed Tuesday afternoon in putting up Squire Robt. E. Mercer and Capt. John McClelland for County Commissioners, and D. K. McGonnigle for Clerk of the Courts. The Commissioners' Convention was held in a fitting place—Trimbles Varieties Theatre. At the dictation of Mr. Mackey Beckert was shelved, though it is not quite so sure that the Florida statesman wanted McClelland on the ticket. A proposition cooked up by Messrs. Mackey, Quay, Rutan and several of the Pittsburgh headlights was submitted to Beckert on Monday night, but the latter declined, fought it out on his own line and was licked; but it was all they could do to lick him.

For Clerk of Courts, the "cut and dried" programme was carried out by the withdrawal of Kreps and McCleary and the nomination of McGonnigle. Now, adds Dame Rumor, it is in order to soothe Rowand's ruffled feelings by making good his expenses, and promising him something for the future and all will be lovely. Rowand's friends say, however that he will stick. It is understood the County Committee will recognize McGonnigle and put his name on the tickets. But here is the detailed report:

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

DAVID K. M'GONNIGLE.

David K. McGonnigle, the nominee for Clerk of the Courts, is a resident of McKee' Rock and has assisted Clerk McCleary for several years. He does not seem to have been the choice of either Convention at any time, and his nomination in the closing hours of yesterday's proceedings was said to have been dictated by R. W. Mackey to save the Convention from the disgrace of another Kilkenny Cat fight. Several of the delegates announced their determination to vote and work for Major Lyon and the whole Democratic ticket. So ends the farce.

ROBERT E. MERCER.

Robert E. Mercer is a South Side Alderman, in the enjoyment of a very fair business. He is also a member of the Board of Poor Guardians, and may be said to have ample business for the hours at his disposal. He was formerly employed in Chess, Smythe & Co.'s mill, and in that busy line of industry received his first political impressions. As a mechanic eight hours was his idea of the limit of manual labor, but as a dispenser of justice and charity and aspirant for county honors finds but little time for sleep and none for enjoyment.

CAPT. JOHN M'CLELLAND.

Capt. John McClelland, the successful nominee for County Commissioner, holds that position at present and is not considered the useless county appendage. His candidacy was never seriously thought of, but in the rotation of the political milstones and the fierce fight against Beckert, he was forced to the top and there he stuck Sometimes a man gets struck with lightning when least expecting it, and yesterday was McClelland's day. Whether he can now control the fluid in its subsequent gyrations is one of the things "no fellah" can tell anything about.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

A Lecturer Ejected From a Church and a Drunkard Laid Prostrate.

LONG BRANCH, June 4.—On Saturday last handbills were circulated in the town stating that Patrick Welsh would lecture on Sunday afternoon on "The Evils of Popery." It was also stated that the lecturer had been a Catholic for sixteen years, but that fifteen years ago he renounced that faith. The lecture was delivered to a large audience, and among those present were several Catholics. The lecturer denounced the Pope, priests, monasteries and Catholic churches generally. The language used by the lecturer was so offensive that one of the Catholics left, the others remaining without showing any sign of discomfiture other than a sullen look at the speaker.

A number of young men who were boarding in the same house with Welsh, thinking the Catholic priest would refer to the lecture during the evening services, induced Welsh to attend the services of the church he had so strongly denounced. His visit must have been a disappointment. One of the congregation who attended the lecture, hearing that he was coming, awaited his arrival. The watcher did not have to remain long. Welsh entered the church and was about to occupy a pew when he was seized by the coat collar and told to leave, which he did in a hasty manner, assisted by his assailant's boot. Several of the congregation rushed to the front door to learn what caused the disturbance, but Welsh had disappeared.

ANOTHER DEPARTURE.

Services were over and the congregation wended their way homeward through the storm, when another tussle occurred on the church porch. A man appeared there with a little girl of eleven years, whose eyes were blackened, and when asked by the priest, who was coming away from the church, what had caused it, replied that her father, (the man who was with her, and who was partially intoxicated) had struck her the night before. The priest reprimanded the father for his brutality. The man retorted in a harsh and vulgar manner. The priest immediately landed the man a considerable distance from the high porch on to the brick walk. Not satisfied with this he thrust him outside the gate, with prompt orders to do better in the future. This the fellow very promptly promised to do.

WASHINGTON.

Wood's Tariff Bill Summarily Disposed Of.

Stanley Matthews Raises a Breeze in the Senate.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

"ON! STANLEY, ON."

WASHINGTON, June 5.—There was quite a flurry in the Senate to-day, soon after it met, when Stanley Matthews rose to a question of privilege in connection with the Anderson letters, concluding with moving that the fraudulent Vice President Wheeler shall appoint a committee of seven to determine whether Stanley has been more sinned against than sinning, or whether in their negotiations and correspondence he came it over Anderson or Anderson got the better of him. Matthews found his position so hot he was forced to take this step. The chances are the committee will be made up, so as to apply whitewash thick and heavy, of friendly Democrats and Republicans. Some of the Democratic Moguls in the Senate don't look with any favor on the Potter Committee. Wallace is one of this sort, and they will take a particular delight in knifing it, by giving the Ohio Senator and Hayes' conscience keeper as good a character as is possible under the circumstances. So look out for seeing Stanley "vindicated."

WOOD'S TARIFF BILL GONE UP.

In accordance with an agreement suggested by Ben Butler in the House yesterday, the House to-day cut the head off Fernando Wood's tariff bill; in other words struck out the enacting clause, which is the parliamentary way of killing a bill in its bearing. There was no debate. Fernando hoped for a negative vote on the motion so as to send the bill over to next winter. ut the baulking was killed to the great joy of the Pennsylvanians, by a vote of 134 in favor of cutting off the enacting clause to 120 against. Nineteen Democrats voted with the Republicans to kill the bill. They were Bouck, Wisconsin; Bridges, Pennsylvania; Clarke, New Jersey; Clymer and Collins, Pennsylvania; Cutler, New Jersey; Hardenburg, New Jersey; Landers, Connecticut; Mackey, Pennsylvania; Maish, Pennsylvania; Morse, Massachusetts; Reilly, Pennsylvania; Roberts, Maryland; Ross, New Jersey; Stenger, Pennsylvania; Turney, Pennsylvania; Walsh, Missouri; Wilson, West Virginia, and Wright, Pennsylvania. This ends the tariff question for the Forty-fourth Congress. It will now go to the elections, and look out for fun, among the Western Republicans, because of the votes of their members to-day.

A BILIOUS HEADACHE, and all uncomfortable symptoms accompanying a disordered liver, may be speedily gotten rid o by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. WSM

All the Go.

We mean the Smith mowers and reapers. Every farmer that sees them and has their merits explained acknowledges they are superior to all other makes. No other good judge could come to any other conclusion. They are for sale by A. B. Smith & Co., No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny who also have for sale agricultural implements of every character.

The Only Absolutely Safe

Anæsthetic is Dr. Quincy A. Scott's, and it is only administered at 278 Penn avenue. It don't depress and leave you weak and sick, like laughing gas, but acts like a stimulant, and you feel better after taking it than before. The weak and nervous, as well as the strong and healthy, can safely take it, for it is as harmless as water. It is well known that Dr. Scott makes the best teeth in the State, and succeeds in giving satisfaction when all others fail.

Repairing Agricultural Implements

The firm of A. B. Smith & Co., of 41 Federal street, Allegheny, not only repair promptly and cheaply the Smith Mower and Reapers but agricultural implements of every character. Only the best of hands are employed, thus insuring good workmanship. Their facilities are now greatly enlarged, and they find no trouble to accommodate a very large number.

THE educational and charitable institutions of New Orleans are in constant receipt of large funds from the Louisiana State Lottery Company, an institution specially chartered by the State in 1868. One of its Semi-annual drawings will take place in that city on the 11th of June. This drawing will be under the personal supervision of Generals G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early of Virginia. The prizes, as set forth in a scheme in another column, aggregate an enormous sum, including a capital prize of $100,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Gold steady at 100¾. Carrying rates 1 per cent.; borrowing rates flat to 2 per cent. There was an increased investment demand for Government bonds this afternoon, and prices made a further advance, with largest transactions in 4½'s per cents. The feature of the market was the rise in Registered 68's from 5½ bid to 6⅝ sales. Market closed strong. Railroad bonds firm. State securities steady.

The stock market this morning was strong and higher, the advance ranging from ¼@1⅛ per cent. in the entire list. Dealings were large, especially in Northwest, Rock Island, Erie, St. Paul, Western Union and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. After midday prices declined slightly, owing to a break in Erie from 17⅝ to 16¾, but subsequently a strong tone set in, and there was an advance of ¾@1¼ per cent., led by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island. At the close there was a reaction of ⅛@¼ per cent.

Transactions aggregated 160,000 shares, of which 55,000 were Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 12,000 Northwest common, 6,000 do. preferred, 7,000 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 do preferred, 2,000 Pittsburgh, 5,500 Lackawanna, 2,500 New Jersey Central, 2,500 Ohios, 11,000 Western Union, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and 2,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Close—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Customs receipts $235,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $186,000. Clearings $8,000,000. Sterling strong; long 84½; short 86⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	108½	5-20s, '65, new	104⅜
5-20s, '67.....	107⅝	5-20s, '68.....	106½
New 5s.	105½	New 4½s.....	103⅜
New 4 per cts.	101¼	Currency 6s....	119½
10-40s.....	107¾	10-40s, coups..	107⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	40	Tennessee new..	33¼
Virginia, new	22	Virginia, old....	22
Missouri 6s..	106¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	84¼	Wabash.....	15½
Quicksilver....	15⅞	C. C. C. & I....	25
Do preferred..	34	N. J. Central..	30¼
Pacific Mail....	19¼	Rock Island...	15½
Mariposa.....	1	St. Paul.....	53
Do preferred.	1	Do preferred.	80½
Adams Ex....	103¼	Fort Wayne....	97
Fargo Express.	94	Terre Haute...	2
American Ex...	49¼	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	48¼	C. & A.....	80¼
N. Y. Central..	110	Do preferred.	104
Erie.....	16¾	O. & M.....	9
Do preferred.	33¼	Del. & Lack....	56¾
Harlem.....	147	A. & P. Tel. Co.	24¾
Mich. Central..	68¼	Mo. Pacific	1¾
Panama.....	118	B & Q.....	55⅞
Union Pacific...	69¾	H. & St. J.....	11
Lake Shore..	63¾	Central Pacific.	8
Illinois Central	84¼	Union.....	7⅜
P. & C.....	83⅜	Land Grants..	6⅞
N. W. C.....	54½	Sinking Fund..	1⅜
Do preferred.	77¼		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 5.—Consols for money 95 15-16; account, 96 1-16; U. S. bonds 4½s, 105¾; do. 6?s, 109½; new 5s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 109¼; Erie, 17½; preferred, 33½; Illinois Central, 86; Pennsylvania Central, 31⅝.

PARIS, June 5.—Rentes 111f. 17c.

ANTWERP, June 5.—Refined petroleum 26½.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Cotton market firm at 6¼@6 7-16d, with sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 9,700 bales. California white wheat average 10s¼@10s 10d; club 10s¾@10s 3d; red western spring 8s 10d@8s 6d winter 10s 10d@11s 0d. Flour—western canal 23s@25s. Corn—new western mixed 23¼; old 27¼@27s. Oats 3s 2d. Barley 3s 4d. Canadian Peas 35s. American Cloversead 40s@42s. Mess pork 42s. Beef—prime mess 77. American lard 35s. Fine American cheese 47s. Bacon—long cut 25s; short cut 26s. Fine American tallow 37s. Spirits petroleum 7d; refined 9¾d. Linseed oil 27s. Common rosin 4¾s; pale 12s. Turpentine 23s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 5, 1878.

Trade, with but few exceptions, was fair to-day, and in vegetables, fruits and green stuffs generally was very active. The only complaint is the low prices that are ruling.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Outside of vegetables and fruits the business transacted was only average. Butter is utterly demoralized, and concessions are made even from our low quotations to effect sales. Eggs are also quiet, and the upward tendency has been checked owing to large arrivals.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 00; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 7@10c; choice solid, 7@10c; medium grades, 5@7c; grease, 3c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 7@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 13@14c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 00.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 35@40c; mixed lots, 25@30c; peachblows from store, 35@40c; in bbls, $1 50. Sweet Jerseys per bbl, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 30c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75, timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Owing to large stocks of wheat, and the prospects of peace in Europe, the prospects are there will be a heavy decline in wheat Most grain dealers are expecting it. Corn and oats unchanged. Flour continues active yet, but the tendency is to lower prices

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 15@1 17; choice amber and white $1 12@1 15; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 10@1 12; medium do $1 07@1 10.

Corn Shelled, yellow, on track, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 29@31c; mixed 27@29c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c per bushel.

Barley—Nominal.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@55c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on rack, $14 00@15 00; seconds do., $15 00@16 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 50@1 55.

Groceries and Provisions.

The market in groceries continues unchanged. The strong competition in sugars and coffees continues with wholesale grocers which makes prices low. Provisions are very strong.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	**per lb**	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	21@c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19@19½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	17¾c	**Sugars.**	
Ordinary Rio	16@17c	Standard A	9¾c
Java	25½@27½c	N. Y. A	9@9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8¾@
Rio in papr's	20¾@21½c	Ref Yellows	8@8¾c
Rio in bulk	18@20½c	Molassese do	7¼@8c
Java in pap'rs	27@30c	Cut loaf	10¾c
Java in bulk	27@29c	Crushed	10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	10¾c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Granulated	10¾c
Gunpowder	55c@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch	48@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime	43@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	35 @
		Soaps.	
Rice.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 90
Cho'e Carolina	7 @7¾c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 65
1 rime	6¾c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
		Gold do	
Starch.		Extra olive do	8
Gloss	4¼@8 c	Do N. Y. cut	9 c
Cornstarch	7¾@8¾c	German mottled do	6¼c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 20
Cloves	45@ c	**Soda.**	
Allspice	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs	3¾c
Cassia	22@22 c	Do ass't pap's	5¾c
Nutmegs	1 90@2 05	Do ass'ted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Pepper	16@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Syrups.		**Candles.**	
Choice maple fv'rd	48c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Prime " "	47c	Stearine	10¾@11c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Mould	10¾c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb	9¾c	Lard, p. l. in t'cres ₱ lb	7¼c
Shoulders, s. c.	5¾@	Do., ⅝ bbls, ₱ lb	7¾c
Bre'k'f'st bcn.	@	Do, ref'nd in t'cns	7¾c
Dried beef, do	11¾@13	" " ½ bbls	8¼c
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 00	" " bk'ts	8¾c
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	5	Do. in 2-lb tea pots	10¼c
B. short sides, do.	6¾	" 5-lb coffee do.	10
B. clear sides, do.	6¾	" in 3-lb pails	10
Mess pork	10 00	" 5-lb "	9¾c
		" 1-lb "	9¾c

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 10@1 50; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 25; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 3@3¼c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 5@6c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 50@4; lake herring $2 40; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; half bbl (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c. No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 65; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat Valenties, 8¾c ₱ lb; sultanas 13c. Date 7¾c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6¼c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10¾c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $9@10. Lemons—Malaga, $5 00@5 75. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled. carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@30c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c. cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¾c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 5, 1878.

The oil market continues unsatisfactory, with no prospects for the future. Refined quiet.

CRUDE.

United $1[19¾@1 20¾; shipments $1 39@1 40.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¾c; New York, 11¼c; Pittsburgh, 9@9¼c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12; country make, 90c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton firm at 11⅜@11½c.; futures easy. Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 9,000 barrels; No. 2 $2 25@3 00; superfine western and State $3 30@3 80; common to good, $4 10@4 60; good to choice, $4 65@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; ancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $4 20@5 75; St. Louis $4 25@7 25. Rye flour quiet and unchanged at $3 10@3 40. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged at $2 15@2 35. Wheat heavy; receipts, 81,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 09@1 10; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13; No. 3 red winter, $1 13; No. 2 do $1 14; No. 2 Northwest June $1 09@1 10¾. Rye dull; western 63@65c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—receipts 277,000 bushels; steamer 43@44c; No. 2 45½@46c; No. 3 do 42@42¾; steam yellow 47c. Oats—receipts 62,000 bushels; western mixed and State 27@31½c white western, 29@35c. Hay quiet; shipping 50@55c. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio cargoes 14@17¼c; jobbing 19@19½c gold. Rice steady and in fair demand; Carolina 6@7c. Sugar—demandfair and market firm; good fair to refining 7¼@7¾c; prime 7¾c; refined demandfair and market firm at 9@9¾c. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 7½c; refined 11½c. Tallow at 7@7¾c. Rosin quiet and unchanged at 45@52½c. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady and unchanged; western, 14c. Mess pork firm $9 62½@10 00. Beef quiet; western long clear middles at 4¾c. Lard—prime steam $6 80@6 90. Butter steady and unchanged; western 7@18c. Cheese steady and unchanged; Ohio 6@7c. Whisky $1 07@1 07½.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Flour dull and unchanged; extras $4 40@5 00; western extras $4 30@5 25; Minnesota extras $4 50@6 00, patents $6 00@9 00; superfines $2 50@3 75; winter extras $5 00@6 00. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring and No. 2 do. 97¾c cash; 97⅝@97@c June; 93½@93½c July; 88¾c August; No. 3 87¼@88¼c; rejected 73@74c. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; high mixed 46½c; No. 2 36c bid, cash or June; 36¾c bid July; 37¼c bid August; rejected 32¼@32½c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower, No. 2 23½c cash June; 23¾c July; 23c August; rejected 19c. Rye strong and higher; No 2 53c. Barley firmer at 48¾c June; 49¾c July. Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates at $8 75 cash and June; $8 82½@8 85 July; $8 97½@9 00 August. Lard inactive and lower at $6 55 cash and June; $6 65 July; $6 72½ August. Boxed shoulders $3 87½; sygar cured $4 87½; short ribs $4 75. Whisky $2 04. Alcohol 33¾c bid. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 266,000 bushels; oats, 42,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 19,000 bushels; corn, 4?2,000 bushels; oats, 400,000 bushels; rye, 16,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat higher at 97⅞@98c June 93¾@94c July. Corn higher at 36¼c bid June; 36¾@36¾c July 37¼c August. Oats scarce and firm at 23⅝c June; 23¾c July; 23c August. Pork weaker at $8 77½@8 80 July; $8 92½@8 95 August. Lard weaker; $6 6?½ July; $g 70@6 72½ August.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 11c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $4 90@6 25. Wheat dull and drooping; red 90c@$1 00. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 40@42c. Oats dull at 26@.9c. Rye quite but firm at 53@58c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand; sales $9.00. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; current make $6 60; kettle $7 00@7 50. Bulkmeats in good demand and prices a shade higher; shoulders at $4 00. short rib $4 75; closing $5 00 asked; short clear $5 25. Bacon in good demand at full prices at $4 50@5 50@5 62½@5 75. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1 03. Butter dull and drooping; prime to fancy creamery 17@15c; prime to choice Western Reserve 11@14c; choice Central Ohio 9@11c. Linseed oil quiet but steady at 56@58c. Hogs steady and in fair demand; common $2 60@3 00; light $3 05@3 20; packing $3 10@3 25; butchers' $3 25@3 40; receipts 3,535 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 5.—Wheat steady; amber Michigan spot at $8 75; seller June $8 50; No. 2 red winter spot, $1 06, seller July, $1 05; No. 3 red, 83c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, $1 04. Corn stead; high mixed 39½; No. 2 spot 38½c; seller July, 39½c, No. 2 white, 39½c; rejected, 36c; damaged, 33c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24c; Michigan, 24½c. Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 57,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 bushels; oats 10,000.

Close—Wheat firm; amber Michigan spot, $8 12½@8 25; seller July $1 08; No. 1 red winter, $1 10; No. 2 red winter spot seller June, $1 06; seller July, $3 50@$3 75. Corn firm; No. 2 spot, 38½c; seller July, 39¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Flour firm; superfines $3 00; extras $4 00; Pennsylvania family $5 00@5 50; Minnesota $4 75@5 25; high grades, $6 00 @7 55. Wheat firmer; amber $1 12@1 14; red $1 09@1 11; white, $1 16. Corn quiet and firm; yellow 46c; mixed 45¾@46c. Oats dull; white western 28@29c; western mixed 27@28c. Rye dull at 63@65c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Mess pork $9 50@10 00. Beef hams—$20 00@21 00; India mess $18 00. Lard quiet but steady; city kettle $6 75. Butter dull; creamery 17@26c; Western reserve 11@13c. Cheese quiet; Western choice 7½@8c. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 11¾c; crude 9@9¼c. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 08. Receipts—Wheat 10,000 bushels; corn, 167,100 bushels; oats, 11,600 bushels.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened firm, and advanced ¼c and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 05; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 01; No. 2 do, 98¾c; June, 98¾c; July, 96¾c; August, 91c; No. 3 do, 91c. Corn firm; No. 2 36c. Oa's quiet but steady; No. 2 23½c. Rye firm and unchanged; No. 1 52c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 58½c cash. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $8 87½. Lard—prime steam $6 62½ Freights—Wheat to Buffalo dull and weak at 2@2½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,700 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Cotton firm at 11c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 00; amber and white $1 10@1 05. Corn dull; white 43c; mixed 40c. Oats steady; white 30c; mixed 29c. Rye quiet at 60c. Hay firm at $9 00@11 00. Pork dull at $9 25. Lard firmer; choice leaf tierce $8 00; kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats excited and higher at $4 25@5 20@5 45. Bacon excited and higher at 4¾c, 5¾c, 5¾c. Hams excited and higher at an advance of ½c; 9¾@10¾c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 03. Manufactured tobacco quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Woolen goods in rather better demand by the clothing trade, but buyers are cautious and purchase lightly. Cotton goods quiet and unchanged. Prints dull. Ginghams are less active. Cotton dress goods very quiet and prices unsettled. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1878.

CATTLE.

From the date of our last report up to Monday there was little or nothing doing, although the receipts were not very heavy. On Tuesday the arrivals were more liberal, but the inferior class predominated. Few buyers were in attendance, and prices declined from 10 to 15 cents. Prime cattle however, of which there were very few on sale, held their own. Grass cattle were in abundance. Today there was another heavy run, but there was no material change in the market from yesterday. The ruling prices are about as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, steers	4 50@4 90
Medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs do	4 25@4 75
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3 40@4 15
Bulls, stags and cows	3 25@4 00

SHEEP.

In consequence of light receipts the market for sheep has been moderately active since our last report, and a better feeling among dealers has prevailed. A goodly number of Eastern buyers were present, but, in the absence of encouraging reports they made few purchases.